FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 NOVEMBER 1983

Israel

The new agreements with the United States will lead to a "new era" in U.S.-Israeli relations, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio after meeting with President Reagan. While the two leaders agreed on a range of military, economic, and political measures that expand U.S.-Israeli cooperation, differences of opinion remain over the issue of Israeli settlements and U.S. plans to arm Jordan, the radio noted. In an interview with the radio, Shamir denied that he had agreed to "reconsider" the Reagan plan and reaffirmed Israel's view that the Camp David accords constitute the sole basis for reaching peace between Israel and its neighbors.

Lebanon

Political Developments — President Amin al-Jumayyil ended his visit to Rome and departed for Washington on 29 November, according to Beirut radio. Foreign Minister Elie Salim explained the government's position on the Israeli-Lebanese agreement at a news conference in Rome broadcast by the radio. While the agreement provides for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, Salim said, Israel set conditions for this move that are not covered by the agreement. Reaffirming the government's goal of the removal of all non-Lebanese forces, Salim said it will "accept any document" that gets the Israelis out and "any arrangements" that will ensure Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal. On the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, Salim restated the commitment to aid Palestinian refugees and give all Palestinians "legitimately present" all rights and duties stipulated by Lebanese law. All Palestinians "who came to Lebanon illegally to join the fighting and warring factions" must leave.

Military Developments — The Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Iranian-supported Hezbollah is installing Soviet-made surface-to-surface missiles in Beirut's southern suburb to strike the Multinational Forces. Meanwhile, all air traffic at Beirut airport was suspended for "security reasons" in the wake of shelling, Beirut radio announced. The B'abda area of Beirut was shelled, the radio added, and a Lebanese Army communique broadcast by the radio disclosed that Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and Khaldah came under small arms, artillery, and rocket fire. The radio also reported that 60 Middle East Airlines employees were abducted on the airport road in South Beirut by gunmen and subsequently released unharmed.

PLO Affairs

Political Developments — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stated in a message to the Arab nation that the Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon are being subjected to "destruction and to evacuation attempts," Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. King Husayn, in a message broadcast by Amman television, said Jordan considers attempts to undermine or contain Palestinian decisionmaking as contributing to Israel's objectives. The king discussed events in northern Lebanon with PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani on 29 November, Amman radio noted.

In other Palestinian solidarity day messages, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn condemned Syrian and Libyan interference in the PLO while the Iranian Foreign Ministry denounced "compromising policies" toward Israel and called on the Arab and Muslim countries to use all their military and economic resources to smash the "Zionist regime," according to statements broadcast respectively by Baghdad Voice of the Masses and Tehran radios.

Iraq

In 1985 Iraq will begin to export 500,000 barrels of oil per day, which may rise to 2 million barrels per day eventually, via a pipeline through Saudi Arabia, Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told the magazine *PETROLEUM INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY* as reported by KUNA.

Chad

A statement signed by opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei and broadcast by the clandestine Bardai Chadian National Radio announced the formation of a "supreme organ of the Chadian revolution" composed of signatories of the Lagos accords that formed the Transitional Government of National Unity and called the "National Council of Liberation."

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'Arafat on 'Normalizing' Tripoli Situation

GF291050 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0755 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 29 Nov (WAKH) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his satisfaction for the concern demonstrated by the GCC leaders with regard to what is taking place between the Palestinian revolution factions. He added that the concern demonstrated by the fourth GCC summit, which was held in Doha, reflects the sound thinking of the brothers in the Gulf countries and the Palestinian relationship with the Gulf countries, because what affects the Palestinians will also affect the other parts of the Arab homeland.

In a statement published in the UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, 'Arafat announced that he will call for convening the PNC following the normalization of the situation in northern Lebanon and in Tripoli. 'Arafat added that normalizing the situation means that the massing of military forces around Tripoli will end and that cooperating with the Supreme Coordination Committee and the military observers will end the tension and allow the fighters to depart. He indicated that he is awaiting the arrival of Arab military observers. 'Arafat also noted that he will return to his headquarters in Tunis or to his military headquarters in San'a' after the situation is normalized.

On the other hand, he denied that there have been any new developments with regard to relations with Egypt. He also denied that Palestinian relations with the some of the factions of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement have become strained. He pointed out that basic Lebanese-Palestinian relations were not affected, but there has been a change in relations with those who neither to fight against Israel nor to antagonize the United States.

'Arafat stressed that what is taking place in Lebanon is merely a U.S. plan, which projects Israeli views, that is based on partitioning Lebanon into sectarian cantons, paving the way for the balkanization of the whole region. He demanded that the Arab countries confront this conspiracy, which is aimed at all the Arab countries.

'Arafat Said To Form Suicide Group

NC300852 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] It has been learned tht Yasir 'Arafat has completed the formation of a suicide group. The members of this group, comprised of 350 Palestinians, were chosen by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] to carry out revenge operations against the dissident leadership and a number of Syrian political and military officials. There have been suggestions that the group be named "Black Autumn and Revenge" [al-kharif al-aswad wa ath-tha'r]. Members of this group have been sent to a number of European capitals including those of Greece and Cyprus.

PFLP on Cease-Fire; Other Developments

LD291826 Kuwait KUNA in English 1009 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, Nov 29 (KUNA) — A spokesman for a major Palestinian organization not involved in the current Tripoli conflict has stressed the need for any solution to the crisis to be solved within the Palestinian movement rather than by outside mediators. A press statement by Bassam Abu Sharif, Spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said that because of the nature of the Saudi-Syrian sponsored ceasefire tentatively holding between rival Palestinian factions in north Lebanon, the situation remained "extremely dangerous." While welcoming the halt to the fighting that has raged for almost a month between supporters and opponents of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Sharif expressed grave concern that current Arab mediation efforts were undermining the Palestinians' own efforts to put their house in order, which, he emphasized, was the only way in which a lasting solution to the problem could be achieved.

The front, which recently formed a joint military and political command with the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), has been neutral in the Tripoli fighting, strongly denouncing the use of force by 'Arafat's opponents while blaiming the PLO leader's failure to implement reforms for allowing the crisis to develop into its present proportions. The two fronts last month made public a comprehensive programme for reforms in the PLO while maintaining the organization's unity and independence, in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the Fatah dispute from escalating. After the fighting broke out, the PFLP and DFLP jointly produced a peace plan that emphasized the role of the 18-member committee of the Palestine National Council, rather than the mediation of Arab governments, as the tool of implementing reconciliation.

Abu Sharif was particularly critical of the Saudi-Syrian requirement that all Palestinian forces should be pulled out from the town and its environs, saying that this was unacceptable. He pointed out that the PFLP and DFLP had supported the ceasefire call, but rejected the notion that all Palestinian fighters should be evacuated as a result. "We welcome the ceasefire but affirm that all Palestinian groups have a right to be present and work in Palestinian camps in Lebanon and, indeed, Palestinian camps everywhere."

The notion of comprehensive withdrawal has also been opposed by the anti-'Arafat forces, who have announced that they have informed Syria, which has provided backing for them, of their objection. The 'Arafat loyalists have, however, taken a somewhat ambiguous issue on this controversial aspect of the otherwise universally-welcomed ceasefire agreement. 'Arafat aides recently told newsmen that the issue had not been decided upon, while the PLO chairman himself told reporters Monday that "negotiations were still underway on the question of withdrawal of Palestinian factions from Tripoli." There has, however, been no indication of clear acceptance or rejection of the principle of a total pullout of all fighters from the area on behalf of the loyalist leadership.

Meanwhile, Tripoli based Lebanese former premier [Karami] a cofounder of the opposition National Salvation Front proposed a compromize agreement Sunday on the withdrawal question, suggesting that only those Palestinian forces, on both sides of the loyalist-opposition divide, who were recently moved in to the Tripoli area should be asked to pull out. Fighters and representa-

tives of all Palestinian groups who were present before the crisis would merely move back into the refugee camps on the city's outskirts where they would be free to operate, he said. Karami's proposal came after intense contacts with local Lebanese leaders, who also proposed the formation of a representative 25-member committee to oversee the city's affairs and the setting up of a Lebanese peacekeeping force to monitor the inter-Palestinian ceasefire.

There has been no direct response by Syria, Saudi Arabia or other Arab governments to the withdrawal contrversy, though regional governments and the Arab League all welcomed the ceasefire package without reservations.

Meanwhile, the Fatah leadership took steps Tuesday to quash reports, initially sparked by the Egyptian press, that 'Arafat was dissatisfied with the attitude of the Soviet Union to the Fatah conflict. A statement by the Palestine news agency WAFA described such rumours as baseless and false, while senior PLO officials in Tunis emphasized their appreciation and priase for the Soviet stand in support of the organization and leadership, and its unequivocal denunciation of the resort to force.

Moscow meanwhile reacted to the widely publicized claims of tension by sending a warmly-worded message of support for the PLO to 'Arafat in Tripoli on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, which falls on Tuesday.

Dissident Radio Answers Khalaf 'Threats'
NC291123 Turbal Lebanon Voice of Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 0400 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] News agencies have carried the statement made by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, on his determination to liquidate the strugglers of the Fatah uprising movement and the Arab forces that support it. We have no desire to enter the labyrinth of returning these threats. However, we have found an opportunity to cite a set of facts that clearly condemn 'Arafat's command of Fatah:

Would it not have been more useful for Palestinian national action had this threat been directed to, and then carried out against, those who participated in the Sabra and Shatila massacres in order to avert (?the perpetration) of other massacres, instead of lauding the Lebanese Army? Would it not have been more appropriate for the makers of independent national decisions to direct this threat to the reactionary regimes that have exerted all this pressure in imposing their liquidation program on the PLO? Finally, would it not have been better to punish those who have harmed the Palestinian national struggle throughout the past years, instead of adopting it and giving it care?

We in the Fatah uprising movement deem such statements as insistence by the 'Arafat command on continuing its deviationist course, instead of pausing to make a real revision of the present state of affairs in which our revolution finds itself. These threats will not induce us to refrain from continuing to make headway to achieve our declared objectives and our (?commitments). The reason is that real reform and the [words indistinct] of the Fatah movement and of the PLO remain our objective.

Khalaf Urges Six-Sided Arab Summit on Lebanon
LD292316 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has proposed a six-sided Arab summit to discuss arrangements for implementation of the cease-fire agreement in northern Lebanon. Brother Abu Iyad launded the Algerian stand which supports the Palestinian revolution and the independence of its decision. He valued the welcome of the Algerian brothers accorded to the Palestinian heroes who were liberated from captivity and the attitude shown by the Algerian president, the militant Brother Chadli Bendjedid, at his meeting with these heroes and during which he renewed Algeria's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people and their revolution under the leadership of the brother commander Yasir 'Arafat.

In a speech he delivered in Tunis, Brother Abu Iyad spoke in detail during his meeting with the executive body of the General Federation of Palestinian Students which was attended by Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the PLO Executive Committee, about the situation in the Palestinian arena and about the alliances in Lebanon.

He evaluated the situation in the Palestinian arena and the attitudes of the allies which center on the independence of the PLO decision and its unity and on the democratic dialogue withinthe Palestinian house.

On his part, Brother Abu Mazin reviewed all aspects of the situation in the Palestinian arena and the moves of the Palestinian leadership on the Arab and international levels to halt the massacre to which the Palestinian people in northern Lebanon are exposed and to put an end to the aggression by the forces which are hostile to the Palestinian revolution and the conspiracy which seeks to strike the PLO and take away the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking.

He also talked about the visit of the PLO Executive Committee delegation to the Soviet Union recently. He said that Soviet officials showed full understanding of the Palestinian attitude. Brother Abu Mazin added that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko told him that the Soviet Union will continue its unchang-ing and principled support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their legitimate and sole representative, the PLO.

At the end, [name indistinct] who attended this meeting (?on behalf of) the Egyptian patriotic, progressive, and unionist party, talked about the reasons for sending the popular Egyptian delegation which visited Tripoli and about the meetings it held with the Palestinian leadershipand the patriotic Lebanese personalities there.

Soviet Official in Tunis Monitoring Rift
GF291501 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1550 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Tunis, 29 Nov (WAKH) — A reliable Palestinian source in Tunis told the WAKH correspondent that a Soviet official has

been in Tunis since the beginning of the battles in Lebanon between the PLO and its dissidents. The source said the Soviet official is charged by the Kremlin with holding contacts with the PLO and conveying its stand on the new developments to the Soviet leadership in Moscow.

The source did not disclose the name of the Soviet official or his position in the Soviet administration.

Qaddumi Quoted on USSR-PLO Relations

JN291735 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has stated in an interview with the daily *SOVYETSKAYA ROSSIYA* that falsehoods have been published in Western capitals following his talks in Moscow last week. Those falsehoods hinted that the Kremlin is putting pressure on the PLO. Qaddumi said: It seems that some people in the West wish to distort the essence of Palestinian-USSR relations, which are based on mutual confidence, respect, and equality.

Baghdad PLO Commentary

JN291946 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1540 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, we once said that Palestinian-USSR relations have been and are still being exposed to a deliberate campaign of lies and insinuations by forces plotting against the PLO and its historic legitimate leadership. This campaign, brothers, is flagrantly escalating during this very stage. Things have reached the point that those behind this campaign are now fabricating reports and statements in the name of the PLO's leadership.

It will not be difficult for our people and our revolution's strugglers to become aware of the real objectives behind these fabrications, lies, and insinuations. The PLO is being exposed in this stage to the most dangerous and vicious plot which aims at liquidating it on all levels, particularly on the political and military levels. Hence, we realize that this hostile campaign is part of the political onslaught against the PLO and its legitimate leadership. This onslaught aims at giving the impression that the PLO is weak by hinting that the PLO has lost its important international ally, the USSR, because of its wrong stands which will keep the PLO away from the camp of its real friends. These lies and insinuations have never been able to face the objective facts and solid proof that refute the claims of this campaign and force its authors to retreat one time after the other after their aggressive objectives and evil intentions are exposed.

The most prominant proofs can be outlined from two sides. The first is the Soviet side, which has never stopped clearly stressing the Palestinian legitimacy and voicing the USSR's support for it. The legitimacy is represented by the PLO and its leadership, elected by the PNC, at whose head is Brother Abu 'Ammar.

During the visit to Moscow by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, the Soviet friends reiterated their stand. The Soviet stance alongside the PLO is being expressed more solidly and clearly. The Soviets have never ceased their efforts to halt all the suspect moves that aim at undermining the PLO's unity and the independence of its decisionmaking. These efforts have taken shape of either official letters to Brother Abu 'Ammar, the latest of which he received today from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, or official delegations moving secretly or publicly between the Palestinian and Syrian leaderships to solve the current crisis. There is no doubt that this Soviet stance stems from its realization that the PLO and its leader Brother Abu 'Ammar constitute a source for the revolutionary light and progressive struggle in the region. Therefore, the support of the PLO is a principled duty Moscow will not abandon under any circumstances.

The other side which outlines the reality of Palestinian-USSR relations is the Palestinian side. Brother Abu 'Ammar always stresses the revolution's insistence on further continuing and promoting these relations. The revolution's leader realizes that the USSR is the improtant international ally of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian cause. Consequently, this ally should receive all the respect in accordance with the requirements of the necessary relations with it.

We must not forget that the PLO, particularly its leader Brother Abu 'Ammar, is the sole side in the Arab world that has not been mistaken about its assessment of the importance of alliances with the USSR under all circumstances. At a time when Moscow's relations with numerous Arab regimes were shaken due to the latters' unstable relations with the USSR and their open bridges with the United States, the PLO felt proud that its relations with the USSR were firm and stable based on clear foundations dictated by the Palestinian interest in the first place. The Palestinian interest does not contradict the USSR people's interests and their militant principles, foremost of which is the principle of self-determination.

Those trying to distort the existing relations between the USSR and Palestinian leadership and people will not find any realities that support their attempt. On the contrary, they will meet daily proofs further stressing the soundness, depth, clearness, and stability of these relations.

Fatah Appeals to USSR Over Use of Weaponry

LD300939 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Nov (KUNA) — The Fatah movement last night called on the Soviet Union to prevent the use of its weapons "against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and against the PLO, the vanguard of the Arab and world liberation movements." A statement from its office here, on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, said that modern Soviet weapons, the T-54 and T-72 tanks, missile launchers and heavy artillery are now being massed against the forces supporting Fatah and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat besieged

in the northern Lebanese town of Tripoli by his opponents in the movement.

'Arafat and officials in his leadership have accused Syria and Libya of backing the opposition and in preparing for a "massacre" in Tripoli.

The movement's statement said: "We appeal to the nonaligned states, friendly states and the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, to move to prevent the use of Soviet weapons against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and against the PLO, the vanguard of Arab and world liberation forces, and for those weapons to be used in confronting the Zionist enemy and not to strike at the struggling peoples, confident that the friendly Soviet Union is able to act and to prevent aggression from repressing the peoples."

Yesterday and today 'Arafat was reported as saying that the Soviet Union has chosen to stand by the side of Syria in the conflict taking place between it and 'Arafat's leadership. However, many Palestinian denials were issued after the publication of 'Arafat's statements.

The statement stressed "the independence of Palestinian national decision making" and called on the Arab countries "seriously and speedily move to stop the massacre and to prevent its continuation."

Qaddumi's UN General Assembly Address Quoted

JN291737 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has described U.S. policy in the region as colonialist and supporting the Zionist expansion and aggression. This came in Brother Abu al-Lutf's address to the UN General Assembly on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Paelstinian people.

He said that not only does the United States ignore the UN Charter and resolutions, but it also tries to impose its hegemony over the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Abu al-Lutf asserted that the United States has rejected the Palestinians' right to self-determination regardless of the international community's will in this regard. Meanwhile, it has offered unlimited support for the Zionist entity's expansionist and aggressive policy.

Brother Abu al-Lutf urged the UN General Assembly to back recommendations adopted at the international Geneva conference on the Palestinian people's rights, particularly the call for establsihing the Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Further Report

LD291645 Kuwait KUNA in English 1142 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpt] United Nations, Nov 29 (KUNA) — The PLO is grateful to the Soviet Union and Eastern European states for their efforts to stop the bloodshed within the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to a top PLO official. Faruq Qaddumi, who heads the PLO's Political Department, blamed the PLO's current troubles on "hostile forces" trying to slander the organization and the Palestinian people. Nonetheless, Qaddumi told the General Assembly's annual debate on the question of Palestine Monday, "The PLO remains the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The PLO spokesman played down his organization's internal problems, saying this was natural to any revolution. "Those internal divisions have become more pronounced as a result of the frustrations that arose from the continued unresolved situation in the Middle East," Qaddumi said.

He said the PLO would never give up the right to chart its own policies or give in to foreign interference.

[Regarding] the Palestinian situation in general, Qaddumi said progress toward a solution of the problem has been stalled by the United States veto in the Security Council, and he called upon the General Assembly to support and adopt the declaration of the one-week Geneva conference which ended on September 7. "The United States," Qaddumi said, "has always stood against the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, and it has made no real effort to establish peace in the Middle East."

He accused the U.S. of having encouraged Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year and of having rewarded the Israelis for their massacres there. Qaddumi said U.S. President Ronald Reagan last year's mideast peace proposal, has "deliberately neglected such basic elements of a settlement as the right of return of the Palestinian people."

Meanwhile, Husayn as-Sabbagh, representing Bahrain, urged the General Assembly to take a firmer stand and correct the unfair treatment of the Palestinian people. "Israel must acknowledge the right of the Palestinians to self-determination," he said. "Then, there will be real understanding between Arabs and Jews." As-Sabbagh urged the United States not to support Israel in its acts of aggression and usurpation of Arab lands, and he called on the Security Council to "shoulder its full responsibilities and help find a solution to that enduring problem."

Mohamed Sahnun, the permanent representative of Algeria, said the world is witnessing "in silent impotence" a gradual deterioration of the situation in the Middle East. He said that Zionist leaders are determined to eliminate the Palestinian people, and that the Arab population in the occupied territories are victims of a "reign of terror" in climate of constant insecurity.

Prospects for 'Arafat-Mitterrand Meeting Probed

LD291743 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1558 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Rabat, 29 Nov (KUNA) — KUNA's correspondent in Rabat has learned that Palestinian-French contacts are continuing on making the necessary arrangements for the expected meeting between the Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and French President Francois Mitterrand. Reliable Arab diplomatic sources informed KUNA's correspondent that the contacts began some time ago and were recently reinforced during the

meetings between senior French officials and officials of the PLO to discuss the exchange of prisoners between the Liberation Organization and the Zionist entity. The sources stated that a number of Arab countries played a role in arranging this meeting, among them Morocco.

The sources disclosed that a meeting is to be held shortly between a senior Palestinian official and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to discuss the arrangements for this meeting.

Hani al-Hasan has praised France's stance toward the Palestinian question and described if as a "friendly" stance.

It is worth mentioning that a number of attempts have been made in the past to arrange a summit meeting between 'Arafat and President Mitterrand. Political observers consider this meeting, which is expected to take place before the end of the year, as being likely to elicit a more positive European stance toward the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and as a political triumph for 'Arafat's leadership.

Tripoli Reports New Fatah Uprising Members
LD300131 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] A number of Palestinian leaderships have announced that they have joined the new revolutionary movement in Fatah. A statement issued by the bureau of the new Fatah revolutionary movement in Kuwait said that Brothers Tahir al-Maliki, Abu Fadi, Hisham Ahmad, Shawkat 'Abd ar-Rahim, Iyham al-Ashqar, and Tariq Acham have joined the new revolutionary movement in Fatah. They affirmed their support for the revolutionary movement to overthrow the capitulationist rightwing led by Yasir 'Arafat.

Damascus: Fatah PDRY Branch Supports Uprising
JN281955 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Aden — The Fatah organization in the PDRY has stated that it will continue to struggle at the side of the brothers in the Al-'Asifah forces general command, abiding by the revolutionary scheme announced by the uprising's command. This came in a cable the organization sent today to the uprising's command in Fatah.

The organization condemned the oppressive course adopted by Yasir 'Arafat's leadership and practiced against several Fatah cadres in the PDRY. The cable added that the expulsion of Fatah elements that have revolted against the deviation and corruption in the movement is in line with the 'Arafat leadership's destructive and deviationist scheme, ignoring all the just demands of Fatah cadres.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Interior Ministers Conclude Meeting

LD291633 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1442 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 29 Nov (SPA) — The GCC interior ministers concluded their meeting this evening at the hedquarters of the council's General Secretariat. The ministers reviewed the recommendation sof the preparatory committee which met on 26 and 27 November 1983. They approved the standardization of passports among the member states and delegated a specialist committee to implement this decision. They also approved standardization of the particulars inside the unified passport.

The council also adopted recommendations concerning passage through the GCC countries and aprpoved a program for facilitating the transfer and the movement of citizens as provided by the recommendations, on the condition that the implementation of these recommendation begins 1 January 1984.

Their royal highnesses and excellencies expressed their profound thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for the generous hospitality and welcome that they were accorded and for facilities that were provided, which had a most beneficial effect on making the conference a success, and wished his majesty and his wise government lasting success and his kind people lasting progress and prosperity.

Received by Fahd

LD291502 Riyadh SPA in English 1244 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 29, SPA — HM King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received here today interior ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) now holding a meeting in the Saudi capital. The royal audience was attended by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayyif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah.

The council is made up of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

Saudi Minister's Comment

LD292123 Riyadh SPA in English 1930 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 29, SPA — Interior Minister Prince Nayif described the recently concluded meeting of the interior ministers of the six-state Gulf Cooperation Council a success and expressed their pledge to achieve security cooperation between them. Prince Nayif, in a press statement after the concluding session of their meeting here tonight said the Council's member states were always striving to unify security laws and procedures between them. He added that the joint security pact would be the springboard for the security cooperation between the six states. Prince Nayif announced that any citizen from any of the GCC states could enter the kingdom at any time for any period of time after the abolishment of the residence permit for the GCC people.

BAHRAIN

POW Exchange 'Political Victory' for 'Arafat

GF251146 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0805 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 25 Nov (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* affirmed today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat achieved a big political victory in the exchange of the Israeli prisoners of war with the Palestinian and Lebanese detainees in the Ansar camp and in Israeli prisons. In its editorial today, the paper said Yasir 'Arafat succeeded in taking advantage of the bad condition he is living under to convince the Zionist enemy to give up procrastination in the negotiations and to release the detainees in return for returning their soldiers who are exposed to danger under the dissidents' fire in Tripoli.

The paper said: The Palestinian leader's clever use of this situation to force the Zionist enemy to meet his demands, including the return of tons of files which the enemy looted from the Palestinian Research Center in West Beirut, and the exchange of prisoners of war, regardless of its form, is considered implicit recognition by the enemy of the PLO and is also recognition of 'Arafat's position and an elevation of his status in the Palestinian and Arab public opinion.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ expressed regret over the harm the dissidents have caused the Palestinian cause, with Zionist help, by belittling the victory the PLO has achieved under 'Arafat. "This increases the indignation of the Palestinian people in particular and the Arab people in general over these renegades."

KUWAIT

Talks Begin With Hungarian Foreign Minister

LD291016 Kuwait KUNA in English 1740 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait, nov 29 (KUNA) — Official talks opened Tuesday at the Foreign Ministry here between the Hungarian side, headed by Foreign Minister Dr. Peter Varkonyi and Kuwait's delegation led by Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. Also present were the undersecretary of foreign affairs, Rashid ar-Rashid, director of the minister's office, Ambassador Majid ash-Shahin on the Kuwaiti side beside some members of the delegation accompanying the Hungarian minister and the ambassador of Hungary to Kuwait.

Following the talks, Shaykh Sabah stated that they dealt with bilateral relations and means to develop all-round cooperation between Hungary and Kuwait. He added that discussions also tackled a number of urgent Arab and international questions, topped by the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East problem and the Palestinian cause.

Later, the Hungarian minister conferred at the National Assembly with Oil and Finance Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa on ways to bloster economic exchange between the two countries.

Dr. Varkonyi, who arrived here yesterday on a three-day official visit, was the guest of a luncheon given by Shaykh Sabah at Meridian Hotel. He is expected to meet on Wednesday H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah before winding up his visit and leaving for Damascus on the third leg of his current tour in the area. Dr. Varkonyi has already visited Tehran and is expected to proceed from the Syrian capital to Amman, the fourth and last stop on his itinerary.

Amir Cables UN on Palestinian Problem
LD301116 Kuwait KUNA in English 1008 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, Nov 30 (KUNA) — The Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jarir al-Ahmad as-Sabah has called on the international community to increase efforts to help the Palestinians achieve their national aspirations including an independent homeland. In a message Tuesday to the Palestinian rights committee on the occasion of solidarity day with the Palestinian people, the amir warned that failure to move quickly on the Palestinian tragedy would threaten world peace. Only in the Palestinians have attained their legitimate national aspirations "can there be any chance for peace, stability, well-being and prosperity in this troubled region of the World," the amir said.

The amir's message was delivered by the charge d'affaires in the Kuwaiti mission, 'Ali F. al-Zayid.

The amir said the "usurper" of Palestinian land has succeeded in placing one obstacle after the other to prevent any solution in disregard to international decisions and indifference to the international community and institutions. However, this would not have been possible, had it not been for the absolute support from "certain well-known international quarters," the amir said. "As a matter of fact, the reason why this case is getting so complicated lies in this strong support," he said. "It is the main obstacle which has prevented, and still is preventing a just solution" to the problem, the amir said. A ray of hope remains that right will eventually prevail.

"Mankind has never been, and will never be, short of conscientious people like those honourable people who are gathered today at the headquarters of the world organization to raise their voice in support of this unjustly-treated people in its legitimate struggle to restore its inalienable rights as well as its integrity, and ease its sufferings brought about by the partiation of its land," the amir said.

Oil Minister Predicts Market Improvement
LD292236 Kuwait KUNA in English 1703 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 29 (KUNA) — Oil and Finance Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adhbi tuesday predicted improvement of the world oil market by the second half of next year. In a statement to reporters today, Shaykh al-Khalifa expected that current oil prices will be maintained and that world demand will rise by 1.5 million barrels per day during the second half of next year such that OPEC's present ceiling of 17.5 million bpd will be raised to 19 million. Shaykh 'Ali noted an upward trend in the U.S. oil consumption and said that while Japan has stopped economizing on energy, the West European states are continuing to slash oil consumption, though at lesser degree.

Commenting on the demand by some OPEC states to increase their production quota, the official said that the move will be at the expense of other countries in the region since any step to raise one country's production quota will definitely entail a cut down by another and hoped in conclusion that the oil market problem will be solved during 1985.

OMAN

Qabus Greets PDRY Chairman on Independence Day
GF291527 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Cable from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of PDRY Council of Ministers]

[Excerpt] Your Excellency 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Aden. On the occasion of the celebrations marking the PDRY independence day, we seize the opportunity to extend to you our heartfelt congratulations wishing you robust health and the fraternal Yemeni people further progress and prosperity.

[Signed] Qabus ibn Sa'id

Cypriot Minister Arrives With Message for Qabus
GF300840 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Cypriot Communications and Works Minister Khristos Mavrellis arrived in the country early this morning. Upon his arrival, he said that he is carrying a message from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou to Sultan Qabus on the developments in Cyprus. He was received by Karim Ahmad al-Harami, minister of post, telegraph, and telephone, and a delegate from the sultan's protocol office.

PDRY

Chairman Delivers National Day Address
GF300736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text of speech to nation by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary of the YSP, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 16th anniversary of national independence day on 29 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] Brother citizens, masses of our great Yemeni people: Today we commemorate the 16th anniversary of the

national independence achieved on 30 November 1967. On that day, the will of our people defeated the colonial invaders and their agent reactionary supporters. It pleases me on this day to salute you and convey to you the greetings and congratulations of the Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and the Council of Ministers, and to wish you more successes and victories on the path of complementing the missions of this stage of the democratic and national revolution to reach the socialist horizons.

Brother citizens, our people have, throughout the past 16 years, waged a continuous struggle to defend national independence, deepen its progressive concept, and transform it into a profound base for constant economic and social progress. Our people were also able, throughout that period, to achieve numerous successes in various political, economic, social, and cultural fields, thanks to the sound policy of the Yemeni Socialist Party and thanks to the great struggle waged by the workers, peasants, the educated, and the members of the Armed Forces, popular police, popular militia, and state security in all factories, farms, and all places of work and production [word indistinct] of honor in defense of the homeland's sovereignty, the revolution's gains, and the people's security. Within this framework, the noble international support provided by brothers and friends — foremost of whom is the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries — played an important role in the accomplishment of these successes and in bolstering the country's economic, defense, and security capabilities.

As we express our appreciation for these principled international stands in support of the struggle of our people and country, we reaffirm our determination to continue bolstering the developing relations between our country and all the powers of liberation, progress, socialism, and peace in the world.

We wish to affirm our determination to continue the efforts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland to preserve what we have achieved in unification, continue the work to implement all that has been agreed upon, bolster the existing peaceful atmosphere between both parts, and continue the unification process in order to achieve a united and prosperous democratic Yemen.

Regarding relations with neighboring states, the PDRY will continue to pursue its peaceful foreign policy aimed at establishing neighborly relations with all countries in the region on the basis of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and nonintervention in the affairs of others in a manner that will lead to enhancing fruitful cooperation, safeguarding security and stability in the region, and saving our peoples the threats of the imperialist military presence which is aimed at reimposing colonial hegemony on the resources and destinies of all Arab peoples.

Brother citizens, our country is following with utmost concern the current developments in the Arab arena in general and the escalation of the bloody conflict between the Palestinian strugglers in the Palestinian revolution in particular. We are very worried about the bloody incidents between comrades-in-arms within the Palestinian revolution, the continuation of which will harm the future of the Palestinian revolution and the unity of the Palestinian people. Our stand from the beginning has been and still is a call to end the bloodshed, to avoid resorting to arms in solving secondary disagreements which should be solved through democratic and peaceful dialogue, and to adhere to the democratic legitimacy that is considered the safety valve of the Palestinian revolution and the basis for its continuation. Our country will continue its sincere efforts to achieve the unity of the PLO and to unite all struggling rifles and direct them toward the joint imperialist-Zionist enemy which is laying in wait for the Palestinian revolution and is planning to destroy it completely.

Our country will also continue its efforts to bolster the struggle alliance between Syria and the PLO, considering it to be an important factor for confronting the hostile and expansionist challenges of the imperialist-Zionist alliance which threatens our Arab peoples. We wish to stress in this regard that the serious developments and events that are taking place in the Palestinian arena in particular and in the Arab arena in general necessitate a joint and quick Arab action. We in the PDRY renew our support for and participation in any Arab action that is equal to the dangers which threaten Arab questions, foremost of which is the question of the Palestinian people and their rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to build their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

As we denounce the U.S. colonial occupation of Grenada, we join our voice to all the honorable voices that demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Grenada and that call for respecting the sovereignty of the Grenada people and their right to choose the path of their development. We reiterate our solidarity with the struggle of the Grenada people and the struggle of the progressive countries and forces in the Caribbean and Central America in confronting the aggressive plots of U.S. imperialism and its allies particularly with regard to the struggle of Cuba, Nicaragua, and the peoples of El Salvador and Chile. We will continue to support all international efforts to restrain the adventurous aggressive instinct of the imperialist circles, in addition to our participation in confronting the various phenomena of this aggressive instinct in our Arab region.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB Hails POW Exchange as PLO Victory

GF260808 Doha QNA in Arabic 0645 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Doha, 26 Nov (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* today described the exchange of prisoners of war between the PLO and the Israeli enemy as a new victory for the PLO which confirms its ability to lead the conflict with the enemy. In its editorial today, the paper said: Forcing the Zionist enemy to release thousands of prisoners from prisons in the occupied homeland and the Ansar Camp is a victory for the cause and the PLO amid this Arab situation and these tragedies sweeping the Arab arena. It noted that the thousands of strugglers whom the Zionist enemy was forced to release were and will continue to remain a flaming candle for the continued struggle.

AL-'ARAB continued: This victory for the PLO will have the biggest political benefit and will remain an important moral and political gain. The PLO has reaffirmed its ability to lead the

conflict with the Zionist enemy with the knowledge of all requirements of the struggle and to face all challenges and threats. This struggle achievement, which is a source of pride, has enhanced the struggle of the PLO and all Palestinian and Lebanese masses who have held totally steadfast against all challenges. In conclusion, the paper said this achievement affirmed the Arab ability to face the enemy at all levels and achieve victory against him.

Daily Urges Unity Against 'U.S.-Zionist Alliance'
GF271302 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0645 GMT 27 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 27 Nov (WAKH) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* affirmed that the visit of the Zionist prime minister and the defense minister to the United States today reaffirms the hostile alliance between the Zionist entity and the United States against pan-Arab issues. The paper said that this visit, with all its threats, is to strengthen the strategic alliance between a superpower which claims it wants to achive peace in the Middle East and the fascist Zionist entity which receives support from the United States in order to continue its aggression and crimes against the Arab nation. Therefore, it is necessary at this stage to achive a pan-Arab move to confront this hostile alliance and threats and dimensions of this visit, to eliminate the differences raging in the Arab world and end the destructive Arab contradictions in order to confront the U.S.-Zionist threat which is becoming more hostile and dangerous daily.

Arab League's Klibi Ends 1-Day Visit
GF291100 Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Doha, 29 Nov (QNA) — During an audience with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani reviewed the current Arab developments in general and the situation in the Lebanese and the Palestinian arenas in particular, in addition to exchanging views on the best means to heal the schism in Arab relations and to attempt to unify the Arab ranks to confront the grave challenges which the Arab nation is experiencing. QNA has learned that the two sides also discussed the prospects of convening the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Riyadh and means to make it successful. QNA also learned that Klibi apprised the amir on the results of his visits and consultations with the leaders of the brotherly countries which he has visited so far.

Klibi left Doha today for Abu Dhabi following the conclusion of his 1-day visit to Qatar within the framework of his current tour of a number of Arab countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Government Donates $28.5 Million to PLO
LD292101 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1748 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, 29 Nov (SPA) — The PLO representative in the kingdom, Rafiq an-Natshah, today, the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, received $28.5 million which is the kingdom's share that it had undertaken to pay at the summit conference in Baghdad.

Rafiq an-Natshah has expressed the thanks of the Palestinian leadership and that of the Palestinian people to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His royal highness the crown prince, and their wise government for their constant backing and support to the Palestine revolution and the Palestinian people in their permanent struggle for the liberation of their land.

Iraq Preparing To Export Oil via Saudi Arabia
LD291126 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0732 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] London, 29 Nov (KUNA) — Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani disclosed last night that Iraq will begin to export 500,000 tons of crude oil per day via a pipeline passing thorugh Saudi territory by the middle of 1985. In an interview with the London-based magazine *PETROLEUM INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY*, Shaykh Yamani said that this figure will rise to 2 million barrels per day eventually.

Shaykh Yamani said that under the provisional agreement reached between Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the plan will have two stages. The first stage consists of the construction of a pipeline extending from southern Iraq to join the oil pipeline which links the eastern region and western region of Saudi Arabia ending with the Red Sea. The Saudis will permit Iraq to use this pipeline to export 500,000 barrels [as received] per day. The second stage consists of an Iraqi pipeline parallel to the Saudi pipeline also terminating at the Red Sea, "thus enabling Iraq to export its oil independently." Completion of the first stage of the plan, he said, will take 14 months from the start of work and will be given "extreme priority" because of "Iraq's urgent need" to export oil from its southern fields, which have been closed since the start of the Iraqi-Iranian war in September 1980.

Yamani disclosed that, under the agreement, Iraq will begin the implementation of the two stages simultaneously. He said the place where the Saudi and Iraqi pipelines will be linked has not been determined yet and is still under study.

Asked about Iraq's financing of the construction of the two stages, he said "this is completely Iraq's responsibility." He pointed out that the implementation of the second stage will take longer than the first stage as it also involves the construction of pumping stations.

Bandar on Saudi Peace Efforts in Lebanon
LD292056 Riyadh SPA in English 1926 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, Nov. 29, SPA — The Saudi efforts to restore peace in Lebanon come at the request and desire of all Lebanese people, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ambassador of the kingdom in Washington has said. In an interview to be published tomorrow by the Riyadh- based *YAMAMAH* weekly magazine Prince Bandar said the Saudi efforts in Lebanon were receiving consent and support from Syria.

The prince denied that U.S. had a hand in the Saudi efforts and said what had actually taken place was that American envoy Richard McFarlane had contacts with brothers in Syria, Lebanon and all countries bordering Lebanon including the kingdom. He said the Saudi moves in Lebanon were an Arab effort for the sake of an Arab issue.

Prince Bandar told the magazine that the Saudi move was aimed at realising peace and stability in lebanon for the benefit of the Lebanese brethren.

The prince expressed belief that the current happenings in Lebanon had hampered peace process in the Middle East in general and caused all parties concerned to hurry to bring about a solution to the Lebanese issue in order to complete efforts to find a just and a lasting peace in the region in a way that would guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people particularly their right to self-determination.

Cabinet Reviews Stituation in Lebanon

LD291316 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 29 SPA — Saudi Council of Ministers held its regular meeting here last night under the chairmanship of HM King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The Council has reviewed the current situation in Lebanon, particularly in the north port of Tripoli, Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir said. The Council then devoted its session on discussing the strategy of the Kingdom's fourth development plan in response to HM King Fahd's directives, he added. The cabinet has delegated Planning Minister Hisham Nazir to hold a press conference to brief in details the strategy of the plan, Ash-Sha'ir said.

Planning Minister Discusses Third 5-Year Plan

LD271438 Riyadh SPA in English 1226 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 27 SPA — Despite the pressure of external influences, Saudi Arabia's third five year development plan is on course and the structural changes which are taking place will produce the most viable pattern for the future, Planning Minister Hisham Nazir has said. In a statement to the Jidda-based *SAUDI GAZETTE* published today he said the adverse trends in the oil market coincided with, and emphasised the importance of the planned shift in development from infrastructure to industrial diversification. "In Saudi Arabia, this will involve an enhanced role for the private sector which will have to fact the challenge of change in its traditional interests. Sectorial performances have been variable and provide the lesson that there can be no absolute safeguards against outside influences. Development is to be seen as a continuous process, with adjustments planned as necessary," he added.

Nazir said infrastructural development had been vital in the technological updating of the Saudi economy, adding that by now the process had reached the point where it could satisfy essential demands throughout the kingdom. "Progress towards a diversified economy also implies a correspondingly different process of growth, with a greatly enhanced role for the private sector. The private sector will not rely only, as until now, on the opportunities offered by the public sector. It will also have to generate those of its own, utilising the advantages of a internationally free market environment. From being government-induced, it activities will become more autonomous, from being budget-oriented, they will become essentially market-oriented," he added.

The planning minsiter said the third plan was intended to bring the economy to a higher level of structural readiness in respect of the longer-term strategic objectives of diversification.

Referring to the implemetnation of the plan's structural targets, he said the contraction of the construction industry experienced a delayed start, so the effect on the overall labour situation is unlikely to be as marked as the plan envisaged. "Besides, in the new conditions, the preservation and expansion of the Saudi construction industry has become an important institutional objective in its own right," he added.

Nazir said the most positive development had been the progress in agriculture. "The food import bill can be reduced, particularly in the strategically important commodities. The cumulative total agricultural loans approved reached SR 11.7 billion at the end of 1402-1403 H. [October 1981-October 1982] about equal to that approved by the Saudi industrial development fund for private industries," he added.

The planning minister said the trend in the private sector indus-k hyphenationtrialisation were closer to the plan in respect of structure that in respect of the overall level of new loan demand.

The agricultural processing (enjoying strong financial support) and secondary petrochemicals (enjoying a comparative cost advantage) are the most likely candidate sectors to replace building materials in the lead position, he added.

Nazir said the private sector was also begining to field its talents in the various business and professional service. "Despite the inevitable attractions of the international capital markets, it is the financial services sector which is expected to achieve the most rapid expansion, domestically and internationally," he added. The planning minister said the private sector's own financial and organizational strength, built up in the last decade, now makes it possible to expand private initiative and enterprise and to reconfirm the essential free-market character of the Saudi economy. "A particularly strong impetus is coming from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). It offers new opportunities for a wider market as well as for profitable cooperation in many other operational dimensions," he added.

UAE

President Confers With Canadian Prime Minister

GF301119 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in Al-Mishrif Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sa'id al-Ghayth,

minister of state for Cabinet affairs and head of the honorary delegation that is accompanying the Canadian prime minister; and Ian Wood, Canadian ambassador to the UAE, who resides in Kuwait.

Rashid 'Abdallah stated that views were exchanged on the international situation and on the Canadian prime minister's plan for easing tension and resolving disagreements between the two superpowers, particularly with regard to the deployment of nuclear weapons and the prevention of tension and wars in various parts of the world. He added that the meeting also included a discussion of the situation in the Middle East and the developments in the Arab arena, particularly with regard to the Palestinian question and the necessity to exert joint efforts to achieve just and permanent peace in the region. He also explained that the economic situation in the world and the North-South dialogue were also discussed. He added that Mr Trudeau expressed his thanks and gratitude to the president for the aid provided by the UAE to developing countries and for the role he plays in order to unite the Arab world and achieve peace and stability in the Middle East.

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau arrived in the country this morning on his first official visit to the UAE that will last 1 day.

Arab League Secretary General Pays Visit

GF291208 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in the country today from Doha on a 1-day visit to the UAE within the framework of his tour of a number of Arab countries. Upon arrival, he was received by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah. The secretary general stated that during his visit he will meet with a number of top senior state officials to discuss the latest developments in the Arab arena. He added that his vist to the UAE comes within the framework of consultations which the Arab League General Secretariat is holding in order to prepare for the upcoming Arab summit conference due to convene in Riyadh. He pointed out that he attaches special importance to the talks he will hold during this visit. He also praised the efforts undertaken by His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the state, to strengthen Arab solidarity and clear up the Arab atmosphere.

Concluding, Klibi expressed hope that the efforts of his highness the president will be successful with regard to his mediation efforts in the Iraqi-Iranian war and in improving relations among the Arab Maghreb countries. He indicated that coordination of Arab efforts is only way to develop joint Arab action and confront the dangers to the Arab nation.

Meets Foreign Minister

GF291910 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1855 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 29 Nov (WAKH) — UAE Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah met here today with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who is currently visiting the country. After the meeting Klibi said they exchanged views on current Arab developments, particularly the situation in Lebanon, the Palestinian issue, and preparations to convene the next Arab Summit conference in Riyadh. He said his tour aims at holding consultations and contacts with Arab officials to determine the date for the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

Meets President, Leaves for Syria

GF301103 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpts] President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received Arab League Secretary General Klibi in Al-Mishrif Palace this morning. The current Arab situation and the situation in Lebanon in view of the recent developments and the Palestinian question as well as the preparation for convening the upcoming Arab summit conference in Riyadh were reviewed during the meeting which was attended by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and 'Ali ash-Shurafa, head of the president's office.

Chedli Klibi left the country for Damascus this morning after a 1-day official visit to the UAE within his current tour of a number of Arab states. He was seen off at the airport by 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and a number of ministry officials.

President Receives Turkish President's Message

GF301114 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Turkish President Kenan Evren on the recent developments in the Island of Cyprus. The message was delivered by Taner Baytok, Turkish ambassador to the state, during his meeting with the president this morning in Al-Mishrif Palace. The meeting was attended by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Dailies Comment on Shamir's U.S. Visit

GF271406 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 27 Nov (WAM) — In their editorials today, the UAE newspapers *AL-ITTIHAD* and *AL-BAYAN* dealt with the Israeli prime minister's visit to the United States, the purpose of which is to achieve more U.S. aid to the Zionist entity so it can achieve its great ambitions at the Arabs' expense.

AL-ITTIHAD said that Shamir will visit the United States to demand a permanent U.S. military presence in the Middle East to reject the freeze in the construction of settlements and to reject changes in the Israeli-Lebanese agreement which would safeguard the Syrian security interests or provide a solution to the Lebanese crisis. The newspaper asked: What peace can the United States give to the Arabs since the enemy who is heaviiy armed with all destructive weapons? It pointed out that Shamir

aims to achieve the total aid and support of the U.S. Administration in return for what Israel calls giving peace to the Arabs.

The Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN* said today that U.S.-Israeli relations are on their best terms now due to a joint political understanding of the region's issues, military coordination, and the U.S. support to Israel, in addition to the U.S. economic aid which has broken previous records. The paper said that Shamir's visit to the United States today reaffirms the U.S. stance on a number of issues which Israel wants the United States tp be decisive on.

AL-BAYAN cite the issues on which Israel wants the United States to affirm its stance. It pointed at the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and said Israel wants to implement it without amendments so that its forces can be the last to withdraw, that is, if they withdraw. Dealing with these issues, *AL-BAYAN* said that Israel will ask the United States for more aid and nonreturnable grants to halt the economic deterioration which threatens its entity.

The paper concluded by saying that it is inevitable that the United States will be responsive to Israel's demands, goals, and ambitions under the "good" U.S.-Israeli relations and under the tone of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

YAR

Cuban Foreign Minister Concludes Talks

GF300452 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The final session of officials talks between the YAR side led by Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, minister of foreign affairs and secretary of the Standing Committee, and the Cuban side led by Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations, was held today. During the session, they completed discussion on bilateral relations, international developments, and issues of common interest.

President Receives Cuban Minister

GF291808 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office at the general headquarters today Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign relations minister, who conveyed to the brother leader a written message from Cuban President Fidel Castro dealing with bilateral relations and ways to developing them. During the meeting a discussion was also held on a number of issues of interest of the nonaligned countries and Cuba's role in the mediation committee to end the fighting in Tripoli, northern Lebanon. The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign affairs minister and secretary of the Standing Committee.

Briefs

Ambassador to GDR — A presidential decree has been issued appointing 'Ali Qasim al-Mansur as ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary to the GDR. [Summary] [San'a' ATHTHAWRAH in Arabic 28 Nov 83 GF]

Mubarak Receives Sudanese Assembly Speaker

NC291006 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0942 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, speaker of the Sudanese People's Assembly, who is now visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Kamil Laylah.

Mubarak Receives Pakistani Council Speaker

NC300851 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Pakistani Consultative Council Speaker (Khawajah Muhammad Safdar). The meeting was attended by Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim and Pakistani Ambassador in Cairo Syed Zafar ul-Islam. (Khawajah Safdar) and his delegation arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a weeklong visit at the invitation of Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim.

Reportage on Minister of State Ghali's GDR Visit

For East Berlin ADN and Cairo MENA reportage on the visit to the GDR by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 29 November Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

'Ali Delivers Palestine Solidarity Day Speech

NC291912 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) — Egypt emphasized that Israel's denial of the basic rights of the Palestinian people threatens the Middle East with devastating wars and awesome tragedies. Egypt stressed that Israeli obstinacy precludes the implementation of UN resolutions and recommendations which seek a just and comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem, the crux of which is the problem of Palestine. This obstinacy precipitates more tension in the area and casts much doubt on the Israeli intentions regarding the occupied territories. These remarks came during a speech delivered by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People, observed today in Egypt. The celebration was attended by a number of the PLO members, several ambassadors to Cairo, members of the UN Information Office in Cairo, members of the UN society in Cairo, members of the African society in Cairo, and representatives of the African liberation movements.

In his speech, Mr 'Ali said Egypt, the government, and the people never hesitate for a moment in standing alongside the Palestinian people. Egypt will retain this commitment until the fraternal Palestinian people restore their legitimate rights, foremost of which is the right for self-determination and for the establishment of a national entity on territories occupied in 1967. Mr 'Ali stressed that the continuation of interference in Palestinian affairs wastes the accomplishments achieved by the Palestinian cause in the international arena. Egypt follows with agony and sorrow what is taking place in Tripoli, Lebanon, he added. Here is the text of 'Ali's speech:

Mr President of the Egyptian UN Society. Ladies and gentlemen. I would like to start by thanking the Egyptian UN Society for having invited me to participate in this celebration marking the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People and address this excellent audience which is participating in this day — the day which the world community, as represented by the United Nations, has chosen as a day of solidarity with our first national cause; namely, with Palestine and its steadfast and struggling people.

It is a matter of significance that the United Nations has chosen 29 November as a day for solidarity with the Palestinian people. This, in the first place, is a recognition of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian right. It is an annual reminder that the Palestinian problem is still unsolved; that the Palestinian people did not regain their legitimate rights despite their long struggle and suffering. This choice is also consistent with the call of the UN Charter to lay the foundation of the international system on the basis of the nation's right for self-determination; this right which calls for the liberation of the people from foreign imperialism, their regaining of their legitimate rights, and the realization of their national aspirations.

This international stand on the Palestinian people did not stem from a vacuum and did not develop into its current stage spontaneously, but is the fruit of a glorious struggle by this people for approximately 40 years. During this period of struggle, the Palestinian people managed to entrench the issue of their independence and freedom in the consciences of mankind and world public opinion in a way that makes it impossible to ignore this struggle. Through their daily suffering and great sacrifices, the Palestinian people succeeded in placing the world's responsibilities and commitments before it and to wrest an international recognition of their right to self-determination and of a just solution to their issue to regain their legitimate rights. The denial of the Palestinian people's basic rights by Israel exposed the Middle East region to destructive wars and horrible tragedies for well over 30 years. Scores of thousands of peoples were killed in these wars and stability of this sensitive area of the world was shaken.

Despite the fact that many UN resolutions and recommendations were adopted and aimed at a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problems — the crux of which is the Palestinian issue — Israel's intransigence prevented them from being implemented. The illegal Israeli practices in the West Bank and the Gaza Sector, which the international community denounced and condemned, increased the tension in the area and cast many doubts on Israel's intention over these occupied territories.

The Egyptian people and government did not hesitate for a moment in siding with the fraternal Palestinian people and supported their struggle to regain their inalienable and national rights in accordance with the UN resolutions. Egypt has cautioned and is cautioning that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through a just and permanent settlement of the Palestinian issue. Egypt's stand emanates

from its firm commitment to its national and pan-Arab responsibilities. Egypt affirmed this commitment through its free choice to offer martyrs and sacrifices in the battlefield and the strenuous efforts it exerted in the international arena to bring about the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem as a basis for solving the Palestinian issue and establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Egypt will continue to uphold this commitment until the fraternal Palestinian people regain their legitimate rights, primarily their right to determine their future and establish their national entity on their land occupied in 1967.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not exaggerate if I say that the Palestinian issue is passing through a crucial historical juncture due to hard and complicated circumstances both within the Palestinian action and in the occupied Palestinian territory in the West Bank and Gaza Sector. I can say that these circumstances are the most difficult that the Palestinian struggle has encountered since it started. There is no doubt that the effects of these circumstances will foreshadow this struggle unless they are contained. Regarding the Palestinian action, we are following with pain and distress what is taking place in Tripoli, Lebanon. The state of affairs became aggravated to a point whichforced the international community to have the Security Council adopt a resolution a few days ago on these events. Egypt participated in adopting this resolution within the framework of its moves aimed at preserving the lives of Palestinians and stopping the bloodshed of Lebanese civilians.

Maybe it is appropriate here to note the following:

1. The Palestinian struggle, which events and experiments have forged, is fully aware of its real interests. Subsequently, it needs no outside interference or guidance. It has its own constitutional organizations to determine its policy.

2. The continued interference in the affairs of the Palestinian action such as is happening in the PLO, carries with it danger signs regarding the whole Palestine question and destroys the gains and achievements this question has attained in the international arena. The day when history will have its say on what is currently happening will not show mercy toward those who contributed to this interference and to its destructive consequences.

3. Likewise, the continued interference is detrimental to the legality of the organization's representation. It will affect the Palestine question itself. It is very sad in this respect that while virtually the entire world has recognized the legitimacy of the Palestinians' rights, we are giving with our hands an opportunity to the enemies of this legitimacy to deflate it of its content. Therefore, the Arab brothers are invited to agree on a unified stand that will safeguard this legitimacy and its international support.

4. Egypt reaffirms its strong support for the Palestinian legitimacy. It calls upon everyone to live up to the level of responsibility, to be above narrow selfish interests and small party maneuvers, and to cease all forms of interference in the Palestinian action. Egypt will only recognize the legitimacy. While the Palestinian action is being exposed to this bloody tragedy, another tragedy is taking place in the West Bank and Gaza. This is represented in the continued building of Israeli settlements, increasing their number, and increasing the oppressive policy which the Israeli occupation authorities are practicing in the occupied Palestinian territory. These unlawful and illegal policies will impede the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East because they do not encourage the parties concerned to negotiate to bring about this peace. Meanwhile, the policies of imposing a fait accompli by force will only lead to the continuation of severe tension in the area and instability in this strategic part of the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, while the UN General Assembly is today resuming its debate on the Palestine question the whole world is invited to intensify its efforts to support and back it. The world is likewise invited to use its influence to urge Israel to stop its illegitimate policies and practices in the occupied Arab territory in order to create a suitable atmosphere for reaching a peaceful, just, and lasting solution to this question, the settlement of which has been long awaited.

The community of states is demanded today more than at any time before to mass its energy and capabilities to put its resolutions on the Palestine question in force, thus bringing about justice and performing its basic role in promoting a just peace in the Middle East. Before concluding my speech, I would like to convey sincere thanks to the United Nations, its regional organizations, and specialized agencies for their support for the Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their legitimate rights. I am confident that this support will continue until the struggling people restore their rights. May God grant us all hope and crown our efforts with success. God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

PLO Representative Makes Solidarity Day Speech

NC300510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) — Egypt emphasized that Israel's denial of the basic rights of the Palestinian people threatens the Middle East with devastating wars and awesome tragedies. Egypt stressed that Israeli obstinacy precludes the implementation of UN resolutions and recommendations which seek a just and comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem, the crux of which is the problem of Palestine. This obstinacy precipitates more tension in the area and casts much doubt on the Israeli intentions regarding the occupied territories. These remarks came during a speech delivered by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People, observed today in Egypt. The celebration was attended by a number of PLO members, several ambassadors to Cairo, members of the UN Information Office in Cairo, members of the UN society in Cairo, and members of the African liberation movements.

During the celebration, PLO representative in Cairo Zuhdi al-Qadrah also spoke. Al-Qadrah pointed out that the designation of 29 November — which is the anniversary of the UN Security Council resolution to partition Palestine's land — as an International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People —

is the beginning of admitting the terrible wrong that the international community has done to the Palestinian nation; it is also the beginning of attempts to correct this wrong through passing resolutions supportive of the Palestinian right.

The PLO representative said that instead of declaring an Arab day for solidarity with the Palestinian revolution, some Arab regimes have besieged [word indistinct] the revolution in a bid to carry out what the U.S.-Israeli war machine was unable to implement in Beirut. Al-Qabrah added that the Tripoli siege is a continuation of the Beirut siege, and that Shamir has expressed his satisfaction by saying that the objective of the peace in the Galilee operation is about to be fulfilled now in north Lebanon.

The Palestinian revolution and people are currently facing a most hideous conspiracy against their existence, struggle, and legitimacy. This conspiracy is concocted by the new Arab butchers in Libya and Damascus, the PLO representative said. He reviewed how the Syrian and Libyan regimes assaulted the Palestinian legitimacy and called on the Arab leaders to take action and halt the current massacres in Tripoli.

Mr al-Qadrah also called on those Arab countries which have close relations with the Syrian regime to exert pressure in order to halt the fighting and expedite the convocation of an Arab summit to defend the Palestinian cause and its future. Concluding his statement, the PLO representative addressed his greetings to Egypt, its president, people, and government. He noted Egypt's principled stand which always supports the Palestinian struggle, the legitimacy of its leadership, and the independence of its decisionmaking. At the end of the celebration marking the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People, the conferees decided to send a cable of support and solidarity to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. They also decided to send a cable of thanks and gratitude to President Husni Mubarak for his principled stand supporting the Palestinian cause. In addition to a cable [words indistinct] to the UN secretary general in support of his call regarding the Palestinian issue and to urge him to continue and intensify his efforts to achieve a lasting, just, and comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian issue.

Shamir's U.S. Visit, Nabulus Event Examined

NC291630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Ahmad Sha'ban commentary: "Use of Force To Subdue the Arabs Leads to Further Troubles and Disturbances"]

[Text] In an attempt to read the map of international events, we find the world beset by unrest and turmoil and riddled by differences in East and West. The Middle East shares a great part of this unrest and turmoil. Two prominent events have now surfaced in the Middle East. The first is represented by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Washington and the second is represented by the current events in the occupied West Bank, especially what happened in Nabulus yesterday. Concerning Shamir's visit to the United States, it primarily aims at increasing U.S. aid for Israel and consolidating their bilateral strategic alliance. The visit also aims at discussing the area's affairs, including the Lebanese problem and the U.S. stand toward the issues in the area, especially U.S. President Reagan's initiative. Since it was announced 14 months ago, this initiative has not witnessed any activity to crystallize it. There have been no consultations about it because of its rejection by Israel and because of unclear Arab stands toward it, stands which have ranged from rejection to acceptance to amendment.

The other event is what Nabulus witnessed yesterday, when a curfew was imposed and scores of Arab citizens were arrested. This was followed by a meeting of the Settlements Council to discuss the attack on a Jewish settler and other events claimed by the settlers, such as throwing stones at Israeli buses in West Bank towns, including Ramallah and Nabulus.

If we objectively view these events, they are normal matters that occur in all countries of the world. The settlers, however, are trying to exaggerate these events and blow them out of all proportion in order to pressure their government to agree to their demands to increase the Israeli security forces in the area, to allow them to carry arms, and to adopt other measures that will enable them to tighten their control of these areas and of their inhabitants, as well as to empty these areas of their Palestinian inhabitants.

These measures and demands are contrary to the requirements for the achievement of peace. They also abort any attempt to build confidence among the Palestinians so that they may be encouraged to accept the peace efforts. This event in Nabulus and the measures that accompanied it coincide with Shamir's visit to the United States, a visit which comes less than a week after Israeli President Hayim Herzog's visit to the United States. Herzog returned from the United States affirming that the United States fully understands Israel's security needs and requirements.

The United States has always affirmed its commitment to Israel's security and safety. However, it is called upon, in its capacity as a partner in the peace march, to convince Israel to change its policy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and to end its occupation of Lebanese territory. If Israel adopts such measures, this will give the Palestinians a chance to participate in preparing for a peaceful future in the Middle East. However, if it continues to use force to subdue the Arabs, this will only lead to opposite results, namely, the Middle East will become a fertile ground for further troubles and disturbances and the whole area will miss the stability to which it aspires — stability which Israel needs more than any Arab party.

Press Views U.S.-Israeli Relations, Shamir Trip

NC300733 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 30 Nov 83

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Under the title: "Shamir in Washington," the newspaper *AL-AHRAM* says: Shamir has gone to Washington for more talks to ask for additional aid for Israel. Shamir has the right to do so and he cannot be blamed for seeking to boost his country's economy from the country that has helped Israel more than any other. However, Shamir's relevant justifications and his

statements in general on the situation attract attention and deserve discussion.

AL-AHRAM quotes Shamir as saying: It is now clear for the United States that Israel's strength is the best guarantee for peace in the Middle East. *AL-AHRAM* emphasizes that, naturally, every state has the right to believe whatever it wants to believe and to seek to boost its strength by all means — on the premise that it wants to achieve peace, even by its own methods. However, for a state to determine that its strength is the best guarantee for peace in its area, and for this same state to propagate this viewpoint in the country where it is accustomed to receiving aid, at a time when the background and actions of the state clearly and totally run counter to this viewpoint, then this is what is surprising!

Under the title: "A Solution Through War," the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: News reports say that U.S. President Reagan has lifted the ban on the delivery of cluster bombs and other sophisticated weapons to Israel — on the occasion of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's present visit to Washington — as a goodwill gesture. It seems that the relations between the two sides are rising to unprecedented levels with the implementation of their bilateral strategic cooperation agreement. The implementation of this agreement has begun with the storage of U.S. weapons in Israel and with the holding of U.S.-Israeli joint naval maneuvers.

AL-JUMHURIYAH elucidates that, at least, for the time being, the purpose behind all this is to provide a solution for Syria's so-called die-hard stand. This expression in itself is synonymous to prepare for dealing Syria a blow, because this is the sole meaning of finding a solution for Syria's die-hard stand. Perhaps this is the natural evolution of what the U.S. policy could embark on in the Middle East following the success of the U.S.-Israeli scenario in Lebanon in a manner that could have been unimaginable 10 years ago, for instance. The Arabs have lost these 10 years while seeking dreams of pax-Americana — something that has not come true, and that perhaps will not come true, particularly if the U.S.-Israeli alliance continues for war, not for peace, and for admitting the Palestinian people's right to their land and to their independent homeland.

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,295

JN291722 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,295 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 29 November 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With great determination and ability, the brave Iraqis continue their operations against the aggressive Iranian forces in the various operational sectors. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our combat patrols clashed with enemy positions opposite our frontline units east of Basra with various types of weapons, inflicting several losses in personnel and equipment.

2. One of our frontline units opened artillery fire on enemy positions in front of its positions in the Maysan operational sector, scoring direct hits and destroying one gun emplacement and wounding its occupants.

3. Our combat patrols discovered a quantity of usable weapons and military equipment in the northern operational sector.

4. One of our frontline units attacked an enemy gun emplacement in front of its positions in the central operational sector and destroyed it.

5. The suspect Khomeyniite clique last night and today shelled Mandali and Khurmal and their suburbs, causing damage and losses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 November 1983

Saddam Husayn UN Message on Palestinians, Iran

JN291835 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Message by President Saddam Husayn addressed to the chairman of the international committee on the implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, and read at the United Nations today on the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people — read by announcer]

[Text] To the chairman of the UN committee on the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

On the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, I would like to express in my own name and on behalf of the Iraqi people and government our great pride in your committee and our appreciation of your sincere, intensive efforts for the Palestinian cause. I am certain that you share with us the feeling that the greatest sources of worry and concern in these difficult days through which the Arab nation is passing, are the current attempts at harming the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and its legitimate leadership. Flagrant attempts are increasing to deepen splits and struggles within the PLO with the aim of disrupting its ranks and wiping out its legitimate leadership in order to liquidate it politically and physically. The PLO is currently being exposed to open external intervention by the Syrian and Libyan regimes aimed at undermining PLO unity.

These attempts are, by themselves, a deviation from the Arab consensus reached at the Rabat summit. Undoubtedly, these attempts are within the framework of the Zionist schemes whose implementation, I regret to say, is being overtly or covertly supported by well known international sides which work in harmony with these schemes. The Zionists plans aim to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Arab territories; empty Palestine of its original legitimate Arab inhabitants; wipe out the Arab people's identity, heritage, and cultural landmarks; and expand at the expense of other Arab countries.

Among the Zionist aims was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the heinous crimes which were committed against the Lebanese civilian population, particularly against the Palestinian refugees, such as the Sabra and Shatila massacres. Israel continues to occupy a great part of Lebanon, something which confirms its intention to remain there. Israel is building settlements in the usurped Arab territories, particularly the West Bank, and is escalating systemtic terrorist operations against the Palestinian people in an attempt to force them to emigrate. All these Israeli practices aim to realize the Zionists' final goal, namely, the establishment of Greater Israel.

We are certain that the Palestinian resistance will emerge united from its current crisis due to the Palestinian people's firm and profound faith in the justice of their cause, and because of their complete readiness to continue their bitter struggle and to offer more sacrifices. They are aware of the need for solidarity and cohesion, and for standing as one man against the unjust enemy and its supporters. They are convinced of continued, effective support from their Arab brothers and all peace-loving and justice-loving peoples all over the world.

Here we find it important to emphasize Iraq's firm support for the PLO and its legitimate leadership, and its rejection and condemnation of all attempts to weaken the PLO, fragment it, or impose hegemony over it by usurping the free Palestinian decisionmaking. The Palestinian cause will always be of the greatest concern for us on the Arab and international levels, because we believe that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East conflict and the main cause of its problems. Unless a just and honorable solution for the Palestinian problem is reached — a solution which would restore for the Palestinians all their inalienable rights — the region will not enjoy peace, stability, or progress, and world peace and security will remain jeopardized.

Another issue which threatens world peace is the Iranian regime's continuous aggression against our country — an aggression which began more than 3 years ago. The Iranian regime continues to commit aggression against Iraq despite the international attempts to stop the fighting, and despite Iraq's positive response to these efforts. The latest proof of Iran's evil, expansionist intentions is its large-scale military offensive against northern Iraq in the Panjwin area. This offensive, which followed

UN Security Council Resolution No 540, is a flagrant violation of the will of the Security Council and the international community.

Iraq expressed its opinion on the above resolution and welcomed it, but the Iranian regime countered it by escalating its offensive which reflected the aggressive spirit of this regime and its blatant and continuing contempt for international commitments and Security Council resolutions. The Iranian regime has flouted the desire of world public opinion for a halt to all kinds of military operations and to solve the differences between the two countries peacefully.

Iraq is determined to face the Iranian aggression because it is convinced that it is defending its land and dignity. The continuous aggression by the Iranian regime supports the evidence that Iran is working in coordination with the Zionsit entity. This is proved by the continuous military cooperation between the two, something which is now clear to all.

Here we would like to refer to the international conference on the Palestinian problem which was held in Geneva sometime ago. It came up with acceptable and good results represented by its declaration about a working program. One of the positive manifestations of the conference — a point which has special significance concerning the current PLO circumstances — is the PLO participation in the conference on equal footing with other states.

In conclusion, I would like to reaffirm our high trust in your committee. We earnestly hope that it will continue its valuable efforts to promote the Palestinian cause due to its great determination and efficency in carrying out this noble mission.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

AFRIQUE-ASIE: Attempt on Hafiz al-Asad's Life

JN291558 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The French weekly *AFRIQUE-ASIE* which is published in Paris has asserted that there is a fierce and bloody power struggle in Damascus to replace Hafiz al-Asad.

In an exclusive press inquiry, the magazine says the head of the Syrian regime was the target of an assassination attempt on 13 November at the presidential palace in Damascus when he was attacked by an armed group from the Syrian Army, headed by a young captain and four other officers with the rank of first lieutenant and lieutenant.

The magazine explains that the despite the strict guard surrounding the head of the regime, Hafiz al-Asad, the armed group had succeeded in entering the place and opening fire on Al-Asad , hitting him in three places on his body. The doctors requested that he immediately be removed to a hospital outside the palace, despite the existence of a small clinic in the presidential palace.

AFRIQUE-ASIE affirms that eyewitnesses heard the sound of shooting in the presidential palace of Hafiz al-Asad on 13 November. The magazine said that the appendicitis story was just a deception, because al-Asad had undergone such an operation in the past.

The magazine continues: At any rate, there is a fierce power struggle in Damascus between two groups to succeeded Hafiz al-Asad. The first group is headed by Rif'at al-Asad, the brother of the head of the regime; and 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of the Army staff. They are joined by Ahmad Dhiyab, chairman of the National Security Council; 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party; and Zuhayr Mashariqah, secretary general of the regional command of the Ba'th Party.

The second group is headed by Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of the Army staff; and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, foreign minister. They are joined by thee others: 'Ali Duba, chief of general intelligence; Muhammad al-Khuli, chief of intelligence of the Air Force who served as the protector of Hafiz al-Asad; and 'Ali Haydar, commander of the special forces.

The magazine concludes : At any rate, both the Rif'at al-Asad group and the Hikmat ash-Shihabi group enjoy the support of Washington due to their great sympathy with [words indistinct].

Cypriot Minister Arrives With Message

JN300855 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Yeoryios Andreou, Cypriot minister of commerce and industry and Cypriot president's special envoy to President Saddam Husayn, arrived in Baghdad tonight. Andreou said that he is carrying a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Cypriot President Kiprianou, dealing with bilateral relations. He was received at the airport by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, and a number of the Foreign Ministry officials.

President Receives Minister Andreou

JN301216 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received a written message from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, dealing with developments in the Cypriot issue.

Yeoryios Andreou, Cypriot minister of commerce and industry, delivered the message when President Saddam Husayn received him here this afternoon. President Saddam Husayn stressed to the Cypriot envoy Iraq's concern about settling the problems between the sons of the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus through peaceful means and under the auspices of the United Nations.

The president also hoped that Cyprus will continue to live in peace under the nonaligned policy. He asked the envoy to convey his greetings to Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou. Attending the meeting were Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the presidential secretary.

Tariq 'Aziz Receives ICRC President 29 Nov

JN300750 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening received Alexandre Hay, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], and his delegation.

During the meeting, 'Aziz expressed Iraq's concern over the inhuman treatement of Iraqi prisoners in Iran. He called on the ICRC president, international organizations, and world states to exert efforts to force Iran to abide by the Geneva Convention regarding POW's and to stop its current actions against the Iraqi prisoners — actions which violate all international laws and norms and which are unprecedented in the world. 'Aziz stressed that Iraq was committed to observing the Geneva Convention, in its treatment of Iranian POW's and providing them with essential requirements.

The ICRC president was pleased with Iraq's cooperation with the ICRC delegation and its positive stand concerning POW issues.

Attending the meeting were 'Ismat Kittani, senior Foreign Ministry under secretary and head of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry.

Speaker Haddad Receives Message From 'Arafat

JN301208 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has praised the Iraqi National Assembly's call for an extraordinary meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union.

In a message to National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad, 'Arafat expressed his appreciation of the Assembly's active movement in support of the Palestinian Arab people and the PLO.

'Arafat said: While waging a battle imposed on us by the Syrian and Libyan regimes, we stress the importance of your call for an extraordinary meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union and your offer to host it in Baghdad.

He praised the Iraqi National Assembly's solidarity with the PLO, the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative.

In his message, 'Arafat also revealed the ugly crimes that the Syrian and Libyan regimes are committing against our Palestinian Arab people and indicated that they are using all types of heavy weapons, including artillery, tanks, and rocket launchers, in an attempt to achieve what Sharon failed to achieve in Beirut.

Na'im Haddad also received two similar cables from the Jordanian and Kuwaiti parliamentary branches expressing support for the convocation of the extraordinary meeting.

It is noteworthy that most of the Arab parliaments have supported the National Assembly's call for an extraordinary meeting to discuss the Syrian-Libyan plotting against the Palestinian question.

On the other hand, the Iraqi National Assembly is currently holding contacts with the General Secretariat of the Arab Parliamentary Union in order to fix the date of the meeting as soon as possible.

King Husayn Receives PLO's Ad-Dajani 29 Nov
JN291636 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee member. During the meeting, Ad-Dajani briefed the king on current developments in the Palestinian arena and the interaction of recent events in northern Lebanon.

King Husayn Message of Solidarity With Palestinians
JN291912 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has asserted that as usual Jordan will stand firmly by its pledge and principle and continue along with the fraternal Arab states to assist and support the Palestinian people to obtain their legitimate rights. In a message on the occasion of the world day of solidarity with the Palestinian people today, the king said Jordan and all the devout people in the Arab nation will confront all attempts to dominate the Palestinian people' free will and independent decisionmaking. His majesty said that any undermining of the Palestinian will or any containment of the Palestinian decisionmaking will be considered by Jordan as a contribution toward implementing Israel's plans and achieving its objetives to do away with the rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people. The following is the text of his majesty's message:

On this day every year most of the world's nations and peoples celebrate with us the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people as an assertion of their recognition of the Palestinians' inalienable national and historical rights and as a commitment to stand by their side, strengthen their steadfastness and resistance to the occupation, remove the injustice done to them, and enable them to regain their rights and preserve their identity and continued existence on their national soil.

This solidarity by the world's nations and peoples is the outcome of the Palestinian people's struggle and world support for this struggle and an indication of the international community's understanding of the Palestinian people's cause after Israeli propaganda has tried to distort and obliterate this cause. At one time, Israel had succeeded, through false propaganda, in showing the world that it seeks security and peace, not domination and expansion at the expense of the Arab nation. The international community realizes today that Israel's expansionist and racist policies are in line with the policies of the racist and colonialist states, which the nations of the world have long fought in order to get rid of their injustices and evils. This positive change in the international attitude toward the Palestine question is not a momentary or transient development, but a logical outcome of a positive change in the methods of Arab and Palestinian political action in order to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to this question, which has left its impact and effect on Middle East security and world peace in general. Thus, it has become the main issue that has concerned international and regional organizations for decades.

The Arab and Palestinian acceptance of the political option to reach a just and comprehensive solution to the problem, the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights after the 1967 aggression, and Israel's indifference to all international peace initiatives to solve the problem as well as its continuation in occupying Palestinian territory and Judaizing it by building many settlements on it, continuing its aggression on and occupying the territories of neighboring states; all this has contributed to the positive turning point that brought about this broad international support for Palestinian rights; a support which has crystallized in the recognition of the PLO and the isolation of Israel by exposing its real nature and condemning its policy, intransigence, rejection of UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, closure of all doors that lead to a just and comprehensive settlement in the area, and its clear and frank declaration of its refusal to give up the occupied Arab territory.

Of all the Arab states and peoples, we in Jordan have been most affected by the results of the Palestine question since its inception. Throughout the various stages of this question, we have performed our national duty as a brother to a brother. We have proved through deeds, not slogans, that we share with the Palestinian people their hopes and sufferings by facing the results of their tragedy and by defending their legitimate rights with all the means in our power.

After the 1967 aggression and out of our awarness of the expansionist Israeli designs, we accepted the political option in order to save the land, liberate the kinfolk, regain Arab rights, and end the Israeli occupation. Thus we accepted UN Security Council Resolution 242 which provides for the impermissibility of the seizure of other people's territory by force. We became more convinced of the political option after the 1973 war. We and the Arab states concerned accepted UN Security Council Resolution 338 which is essentially based on UN Security Council Resolution 242. During this period, we and the other fraternal Arab states have sought a just and comprehensive solution to the problem. This is because Israel has exploited the time factor to change the situation in the occupied terriroty and create new facts in order to establish a fait accompli. It has continued to build settlements, thereby defying all international laws, norms, and resolutions, in accordance with a definite policy to deport the inhabitants, change the demographic structure of the occupied territory, and bring in Jewish emigrants from all parts of the world. In order to face these dangers, we in Jordan took all measures and exerted all efforts to strengthen the Palestinian people's steadfastness on their national soil. We moved on all Arab and international levels for this purpose.

After Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 and occupation of a large part of its territories, the Arab states and the PLO succeeded in declaring a united Arab initiative to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to this question. This initiative was approved by the Arab political leaderships and the PLO at the Fes summit as a basis for an Arab peace plan, whose principles are based on UN resolutions which call for Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories which were occupied in 1967 headed by Arab Jerusalem. This plan embodies the Arab people's faith and desire to guarantee justice to the Palestinian people, who have suffered a great deal from the woes of destitution and terrorism, and to achieve security and stability for all the states

in the region and thus enable their peoples to contribute to the march of human progress and civilization.

Despite Israel's indifference to all peace initiatives and continuation of its expansionist plans at the expense of the Palestinian people and Arab nation and attempts to strike at Palestinian existence and destroy its legitimate institutions, the legitimate Palestinian leadership has proven through its international activities and declared responsible stands that it is worthy of participating in the process of just peace, which will enable the Palestinian people to get rid of the occupation and preserve their identity and legitimate right to a respectable free life.

On this occasion, Jordan which has always stood by its pledge and principle, will continue alongwith the other fraternal Arab states to assist and support the Palestinian people to achieve their legitimate rights. Jordan and all the devout people in the Arab nation will confront all attempts from any side to dominate the Palestinian people's free will and independent decisionmaking. It will consider any undermining of the Palestinian will or any containment of the Palestinian decisionmaking as contribution toward implementing Israel's plans and achieving its objectives to do away with the rights and aspirations of these people. Jordan calls on the fraternal and Arab states as well as the international community to clearly understand Israel's real intentions and ambitions and to stand by the Palestinain Arab people so as to enable them to achieve their legitimate rights as stipulated in international charters and dictated by the principles of justice and equality among all nations.

Palestinians Support King Husayn Stands
JN291822 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Az-Zarqa' — The citizens of Palestine in Az-Zarqa' have expressed absolute support for the Palestinian legitimacy represented by the PLO and its institutions. In a popular meeting held today, they condemned all types of intervention in the PLO's affairs and denounced all attempts to contain, expropriate, or eliminate the independence of the Palestinian decisionmaking. Those who attended the meeting voiced adherence to the distinguished national unity of the one Jordanian-Palestinian family under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn and denounced all attempts to encroach on this unity or expose it to danger. Concluding their meeting, they decided to send the following cable to his Majesty King Husayn:

We extend our great thanks and gratitude to your majesty for your pan-Arab and daring stands and your continued support for the rights of the Palestinians, the PLO, its legitimate institutions, the just Palestine question, and the steadfastness fo the kinfolk in our occupied territory.

Minister Visits Palestinian Refugee Camps
JN291905 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Irbid — Hasan Irbahim, minister of occupied territories affairs, today visited Irbid and Al-Husaun camps, where he met with the personages and citizens in the two camps. He delivered a speech in which he praised his Majesty King Husayn's stands in support of the PLO with all capabilities. He noted all the conspiracies and plots which are currently concocted against the Palestinian people and the PLO. He said that this meeting aims at getting acquainted with the conditions in the camps and the citizens' needs, alluding to the fact that the government is currently concentrating on developing services in the camps.

Dr Matar 'Awwad, president of the social and sports center at Irbid camp, made a speech on behalf of the camp citizens in which he praised King Husayn's honorable stands toward the Palestine question, noting that these stands, which emanate from the king's Arab nobility, were represented in his support of the Palestinian people's rights on the international levels and his faith in the PLO's free decisionmaking as well as his exposure of the Zionist designs and conspiracies in the occupied territories and the current practices to weaken the PLO. He denounced the attempts to encroach on the security and stability of this steadfast country and the unity of its people under the wise leadership of King Husayn.

Ash-Shaykh Mushrif al-'Arif delivered a speech on behalf of the citizens in Al-Husaun camp in which he affirmed the camp's support for the king's pan-Arab stands toward the Palestine question and his declaring them in international forums.

Finance Minister: Funds Lacking for Popular Army
NC291600 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Amman, Nov 29 (AFP) — Jordan does not have enough money to form a "popular army", Jordanian Finance Minister Salim Masa'idah said here in presenting the nation's 1984 budget. Mr Masa'idah said a popular army was not mentioned in the budget due to lack of funds. Prime Minister Mudar Badran had announced on July 19, 1982, that Jordan would complement its professional armed forces with a "popular army" to counter the threats of the Iran-Iraq war and Israeli projects for annexation of territories Jordan claims as its own.

A reliable source said that while the danger of a spillover from the Gulf war seemed to be contained for now, Jordan was still concerned about statements by Israeli leaders on the need to create a Palestinian homeland on Jordanian territory. In May, the National Consultative Council, which has replaced the parliament, passed a law on recruitment for a popular army. All Jordanians from 16 to 55 years of age, including men and women — even if students — would have served in the new force if the law were put into action. The popular army would have totalled about 200,000 people, according to Mr Badran.

King Husayn Receives Cable From Pertini
JN300648 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today received a cable of thanks from Italian President Alessandro Pertini on the conclusion of his visit to Jordan. Pertini expressed thanks to Jordan's king, government, and people for the great hospitality and warm

reception that were accorded him during his visit to Jordan. The following is the text of the cable:

While leaving Jordan, I would like to extend to Your Majesty once again my greeting sand heart-felt thanks for the warm reception and general hospitality that were accorded me during my unforgettable visit to your country. I am returning to Italy with a very fine impression of this courageous and generous people who are aware of their glorious past and the responsibilities which their fate has laid on them, and the people who are confident in and loyal to peace. They are people who rush to achieve their objectives within your directives and leadership as well as within the common interests of the region's peoples. They currently represent a distinguished sign in this world. I extend my warmest greetings to this people with my great hope that they would achieve their ambitions for the benefit of us all.

I am saying this on behalf of Italy, the country which I represent. What you are currently doing with the help of your people to achieve your people's objectives will increase Italy's brotherly support for you. The current phase which our two countries reached and which I hope will become stronger as a result of my visit, affirms that this country is not without a people. While I am carrying with me these dear memories from your country, I wish that Your Majesty will convey my respect and many thanks to her majesty the queen. May Your Majesty accept on behalf of the royal family my warmest and sweetest wishes for happiness, prosperity, and good health, and the same to the generous Jordanian people.

Cypriot Minister Departs After Conveying Message
JN292133 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Cypriot Minister of Commerce and Industry Yeoryios Andreou left Amman this evening following a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he met with Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of Royal Hashemite Court, and handed him a message from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou to His Majesty King Husayn.

Information Official Receives Soviet Journalists
JN291515 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Amman, 29 Nov (PETRA) — Information Ministry Under Secretary Butrus Salah has stressed Jordan's firm, fixed position on the Palestinian people's rights including their right of self-determination. Receiving the USSR journalists delegation today, Salah referred to Israeli practices in the West Bank such as building settlements and wiping out the Palestinian people's cultural heritage and landmarks. He praised the strong relations between Jordan and the USSR in various fields, particularly culture and journalism. The meeting was attended by the doyen of Jordanian journalists and the USSR press attache in Amman. The Soviet delegation, which includes the head of the developing countries section in *PRAVDA* and the chief political commentator in *IZVESTIYA*, arrived in Amman yesterday within the framework of exchanging visits by the USSR Union of Journalists and Jordanian Pressmen Association.

JORDAN TIMES Supports Restoration of Parliament
JN300730 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 30 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Strength in Democracy"]

[Text] Plans to restore parliamentary life to Jordan seem to have taken a big step towards realisation. His majesty the king's recent statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AS-SIYASAH* is but the greatest testimony that Jordan can and will soon have an elected parliament which will represent the people in shouldering the country's big responsibilities. The burden has indeed become heavy on the government to take sole claim for legislation, executive powers and ensure the weel-being of every Jordanian citizen, in a manner compatible with genuine democratic practices but without compromising the Kingdom's internal security, social progress and stability. External dangers and threats, and unprecedented challenges, too have contributed to the need for elected representatives of the people to share in decision-making and protecting collectively our achievements.

There is every sign that any genuine desire for progress on our part will be rewarded with achievement. There is no lack of evidence that Jordanian citzens are responsible enough to handle their rights properly and that this society is capable and willing to run its affairs efficiently and correctly. And there is not the slightest doubt that all of us will work tirelessly and sincerely to build a stronger political structure for ourselves and a better future for the coming generations. This country has had its share of suffering from regional instability and upheavals — and it still agonises over what the future might hold for us. But this can only add to our determination to take in stride what is in store for us — regardless of the challenges.

The holding of elections may look extremely difficult at a stage when the West Bank remains under Israeli occupation, when the Israeli Government maintains and works on the assumption that Jordan is Palestine, when the Damascus regime steps up its attempts to destabilise us, and at a time when not everything is all right with our economic balance and outlook. Logistically, legally, socially and politically, therefore, the task of calling elections for a new lower house of parliament looks indeed complicated. But is it? Is there not, for precisely these reasons, an added impetus — and an host of incentives as well — to proceed quickly along the surest way of facing the threats, and difficulties, as one man who is free, dignfiied and responsible? If Jordan's major pre-occupation today is a challenge, let us see its dimensions together. If it is just another problem, let us discuss it in the open and freely. If it is a threat, let us take the responsibility jointly, to confront it, And if it is the most difficult and crucial stage in our lives, let us live, and pass through it in healthy national style, and all be proud of our effort.

Whatever it is that we are up against, let democracy and equal rights be our new and strongest weapon. Let us bury some of our woes in the ballot box and make it the symbol of our confidence. Let us soon cast a vote for more, continuous and irreversible national progress.

Al-Jumayyil Briefs Al-Wazzan on Rome Talks

NC291931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Tonight President Amin al-Jumayyil contacted Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan by telephone from Rome. Al-Jumayyil briefed Al-Wazzan on his talks with senior Italian officials, be they related to bilateral relations or to the Lebanese question, and the Italian efforts to support Lebanon through its contribution to the Multinational Force and within the framework of the European Community.

President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan also discussed some points relating to the president's talks in the United States on the eve of his departure from Rome to Washington.

Al-Jumayyil Holds Meetings on Security Situation

NC300819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The repercussions of the security situation in Beirut reverberated in Rome thoughout the day yesterday. President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil followed up the military developments and the deteriorating security situation hourly.

He also contacted several senior officials in Beirut, including Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, so as to quickly tackle the explosive situation. President al-Jumayyil also raised these developments during the two meetings he chaired at his residence [in Rome]. The meetings were attended by Colonel Johnny 'Abduh, Lebanese ambassador to Switzerland; former ministers Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah, Walid Junblatt's representatives; Hasan Hashim and Ayyub Humayyid, Amal movement representatives; and Rafiq al-Hariri.

The newspaper *AN-NAHAR* has quoted a source close to the National Salvation Front as saying in his comments on the Rome consultations: We discussed a number of security issues in light of the need to consolidate the cease-fire and to facilitate the coming reconciliation round. These meetings come within the framework of the dialogue conference in Geneva, in implementation of the conference resolutions, and in continuation of the meetings and consultations held in Damascus. It was agreed to intensify and continue contacts in the coming days.

According to press reports, the conferees agreed on some practical steps. A meeting will be held in Damascus on Saturday to implement these steps. The security situation was discussed in detail, as was the situation in southern Lebanon in light of what has been reiterated about the possibility of a partial withdrawal. However, Israeli military sources have denied that the IDF is evacuating bases in southern Lebanon. The sources told an Israeli radio correspondent that the Israeli forces will not change their positions in the area. The discussions at the Rome meetings also dealt with the situation in the north in light of the events in Tripoli. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim last night reviewed with Rafiq al-Hariri the results of the discussions in Italy and the developments in the Lebanese situation.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves Rome, En Route to Washington

NC292115 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil tonight concluded his visit to Italy and left Rome for Washington via Paris. The Information Ministry mission accompanying President al-Jumayyil has provided us with a detailed dispatch about the president's meetings in Rome today, particularly the summit meeting between Presidents al-Jumayyil and Pertini. Let us hear the head of the mission, Rafiq Shalala talking to us from Rome:

[Begin recording] President al-Jumayyil concluded his official visit to Italy 1 hour ago and left Ciampino Military Airport aboard his special plane en route to the United States where he will begin a 3-day official visit tomorrow. President al-Jumayyil is due to arrive at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington at approximately 0500 Washington time.

The president concluded his talks in Italy with two meetings: one with Italian President Alessandro Pertini and the other with Foreign Affairs Minister Giulio Andreotti who met with President al-Jumayyil at the Grand Hotel.

The meeting between Presidents al-Jumayyil and Pertini lasted approximately 40 minutes during which Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim met with the Italian presidential secretary general to conclude the talks on several mutual questions. After the meeting neither President al-Jumayyil nor President Pertini made any statement to reporters.

However, it was learned that President al-Jumayyil once again thanked President Pertini for the Italian contingent's participation in the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut.

He praised the contingent's role on the military and humanitarian levels. The president said Italy's contribution to the Multinational Force is another evidence of Lebanese-Italian cooperation.

President al-Jumayyil expressed the hope that this cooperation will increase in the two countries' interest. President al-Jumayyil asked President Pertini, as he previously asked Prime Minister Craxi, that Italy contribute together with several friendly states toward remedying the current situation in the north and in the south by deploying Italy's friendship in favor of Lebanon.

During his talks with President Pertini, President al-Jumayyil stressed that the national dialogue process is following a sound course and is expected to complete its phases soon so that an agreement can be reached over Lebanese national questions by unanimous view as it appeared in the Geneva conference.

President Pertini praised President al-Jumayyil's efforts and said Italy adheres to Lebanon's integrity and is committed to work for the goals which the Lebanese Government is seeking to restore calm in Lebanon, establish unity among the citizens of one homeland, and extend the state's sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. [end recording]

Al-Wazzan Discusses Situation With UK Envoy
NC291036 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and new British Ambassador (David Miles) have discussed the current situation in Lebanon and the role of the British force operating within the Multinational Force.

Foreign Minister Salim Holds News Conference
NC291637 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] At a news conference he held in Rome today, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim presented facts to the Italian and world public opinion refuting much of the foreign information media reports about the situation in Lebanon. The Information Ministry mission reports to us over the telephone the proceedings of the news conference along with a translation of Minister Salim's statement.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim outlined Lebanon's stance regarding Israel, Syria, and the Palestinians. He gave a clear view of the objectives of President Amin al-Jumayyil's current tour to Italy and the United States. Minister Salim held a news conference at the Grand Hotel in Rome attended by over 12 Italian and foreign correspondents. Minister Salim said:

[Salim in English] Until 1975 Lebanon was a very stable democratic society. It had the highest standard of living in the Middle East. It was the most peaceful. It was a successful democracy in the Arab world. It was an attraction to all the people to come to it to spend the summer, to get education, and to get medical treatment. Lebanon was in every sense of the word the intellectual, the cultural, and the tourist center of the Middle East. Now all of a sudden in 1975 this country experienced a tremendous war. It happened twice before that it had experienced this kind of war, once in 1860 because of Turkish interference, and again in 1958 because of the activities of 'Abd an-Nasir in Syria. In 1975 the war was largely because of the Palestinian-Israeli factors. This war led to the destruction of the country. Over 100,000 people killed, many major urban centers destroyed, over 600,000 internal refugees, and over 100,000 wounded, maimed for life. One out of every four Lebanese has experienced horror.

[Unidentified speaker] Salim added: This war is quickly coming to an end. The war broke out because of the intensive armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon, because of the Palestinian-Israeli fighting in southern Lebanon, because of Israel's and Syria's strategic interests, because of Arab rivalry, and because Lebanon was the only democratic state in the Arab world in which Arab disputes erupted. Accordingly, it can be said that Lebanon was the victim of its freedom and uniqueness. Precisely because Lebanon was democratic and free, because the people's institutions were stronger than the state's institutions, and because the Lebanese people appreciated freedom more than duty and order, Lebanon became a weak point and a center of war in the Middle East. Accordingly, the war in Lebanon is an internal war and not a civil war, because it is a war in which Israel, Syria, the Palestinians, and several Arab states are involved, as well as the United States and the Soviet Union because of their rival interests in the Middle East and because they have client states and parties in the area. All these struggles erupted in Lebanon because of its uniqueness, democracy, and freedom. Minister Salim added: There are now efforts by the international community to save Lebanon. The Lebanese people are also determined to build a strong state that will not weaken before regional and international disputes or before foreign interventions and trampling with the destiny of the people and homeland. Lebanon is living among presumptuous neighbors. The problems are the problems of its neighbors and not the problems of Lebanon. Therefore, Lebanon's basic problem is a problem of neighbors more than being a problem of Lebanese society. Lebanese society does not complain from any problem. It is the most stable society in the Middle East. No society in the Middle East that has been given the right to free expression and organization has been able to remain stable and secure like the Lebanese society.

Accordingly, if Lebanon is unique in the Middle East, this is because of its stability and democracy and not because of its weak points.

Minister Salim added: The United States, Italy, Britain, and France are committed to restoring Lebanon's sovereignty, freedom, independence, and unity. We have come to Italy to thank the Italian people for their commitment to Lebanon. Italy is the mother of law and the mother of democratic values. It has great influence in the Mediterranean basin. Consequently, it is very natural that Italy has deep interests in every Mediterranean society. Italy has deep roots in the Mediterranean basin. Italy has interest in the society which declares it is democratic and shares the values of the West and at the same time dares to belong to the values of which you are proud as Western societies.

Some societies in the Third World shyly deal with some of the values of which you are proud. We are not ashamed of our freedom, democracy, and values. We consider them as a basic part of our and your heritage. We are not an extension of you, but you and we form an extension of the very roots of Middle East civilizations — Greek, Roman, and Arab — which were born in this area and which prepared the foundation for Western civilization. Human civilization which has Italy's glory is present in Lebanon through art, beauty, form, culture, peace, and human values. Beirut became a large museum before it was destroyed by those who did not comprehend its spirit or did not appreciate it.

Minister Salim said: Our relations with our neighbors are simple and clear. We share historic and cultural values with Syria. We have indivisible relations with Syria and the Arab world. These relations are not subject to political factors and fluctuations and are not subject to temperaments. There is no option for Lebanon but to adhere to the values, concepts, hopes, and dreams of the Arab world because Lebanon is an inseparable part of the Arab world. Syria is Lebanon's corridor to the Arab world, historically, culturally, and geographically. Accordingly, Lebanon wants the deepest, best, and closest realtions with Syria in all domains and on all levels. We are glad that we have opened a new page in relations with Syria following a short period of alienation. We now speak directly with the Syrian officials and

we coordinate and work for the common objectives.Minister Salim defined Lebanon's stance regarding the Palestinians and said: In respect of the Palestinians, Lebanon has been and continues to be deeply concerned with all just and humanitarian questions. The Palestine question is one of the just and humanitarian questions. The Palestinians have legitimate rights which Lebanon strongly supports. Lebanon has given the Palestinians more than any other Arab country. The scope is wide for them to organize themselves culturally, politically, and militarily. However, unfortunately, the Palestinian military organization has turned not only against Israel, but also against the Lebanese state,thus conflicting the logic of the revolution and the state. Our stance regarding the Palestinians is summed up as follows:

1. We support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

2. We are committed to give all Palestinian refugees legitimately present in Lebanon, with the approval of the Lebanese Government and the international organizations, all rights and duties stipulated in Lebanese laws. We are committed to protect them and their interests.

3. The PLO as an armed force must ultimately leave Lebanon. Lebanon has a long experience with the PLO. This experience in practice led to the destruction of Lebanon. The PLO realizes this today. The Lebanese and the Palestinian sides agreed that the PLO should leave Lebanon and never return to it. For this reason, we regret the return of Yasir 'Arafat to Tripoli. We hope he will fulfill his commitment and leave Tripoli and will not return to Lebanon. Lebanon has offered and has given enough to the Palestinians and their organization. If Lebanon will once again give the Palestinians an opportunity, Israel will destroy Lebanon. We have no option but that each of us and the PLO should take its own way.

4. The large number of Palestinians who came to Lebanon illegally to join the fighting and warring factions must leave Lebanon like many others of various nationalities who infiltrated illegally to carry out subversive actions.

Minister Salim defined Lebanon's policy toward Israel and said: Since its establishment Israel has caused hundreds of thousands of Palestinians to leave their homes. These wronged Palestinians have destabilized the countries neighboring Palestine, particularly Lebanon, because of the injustice done to them by Israel. Therefore, Israel is responsible to history, to the legacy of the Jewish people, to the concepts of right and justice, and to the fundamental principles about which Jewish thinkers wrote in the Middle Ages.

Israel has a responsibility to be fair with the Palestinians. It should talk to them and recognize their legitimate rights. Unless Israel faces this matter the Palestinians will not allow Israel or any state in the area to live in peace. Subsequently, Israel should pursue a rational policy that will be in its interest or go beyond itself and deal with a question that is facing it as it is facing the world. Israel cannot conceal itself for long and ignore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Minister Salim added: Lebanon signed an agreement with Israel on 17 May 1982. This agreement provides for the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon. For certain reasons, Israel set conditions outside the framework of the agreement. This has created a deadlock with Syria. Our relations with Israel will be governed by either the 17 May agreement or any similar document ensuring the complete withdrawal of the Israelis from Lebanon, or any other arrangements agreed upon by Lebanon, Israel, and the United States.

Minister Salim added: We believe that the agreement provides just bases and foundations for all these matters of interest. The agreement has created a deadlock with Syria. We are now discussing with the Syrians how to emerge from this deadlock. We are a people who respect their promises and who fulfill their commitments. We do not refute the agreements we reached, but we are patriotic people. We want to live as Lebanese and to be left alone. We are like a tired soldier wounded in the battle, who must be taken for treatment with care and for a long time. At this time Lebanon wants everybody out. We accept any document that will take the Israelis out of Lebanon. Likewise, we accept any arrangements that will ensure the withdrawal of the Syrians and the Palestinians from Lebanon. Our goal is the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. All other things are unsacred means. What is sacred is the goal, namely, the departure of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. Do not deceive yourselves by thinking that Lebanese society is divided and weak. A strong patriotism exists in Lebanon. Lebanese society is strong and cohesive. There is unanimity in Lebanon.

The new Lebanon will be free and democratic, but in a strong state; a strong Army, and strong national principles in a state which applies the laws because the past chaos is over forever. Our goals as a nation are clear. They are understood by the states contributing to the Multinational Force, which are proud to have a stand in an adventure named Lebanon. Italy might face some difficulties in this operation and it might face some internal political burdens. However, history will put on record that the Italian people have rarely gotten interested in an adventure in a foreign territory as in Lebanon. Italy is in Lebanon not to take part in a war, but to witness what is right, real, and just. We will say goodbye to Western democracies if these democracies forget the principles which Lebanon embodies.

Minister Salim answered reporters' questions. Answering a question about the purpose of President al-Jumayyil's visit to Italy, Minister Salim said: We want to outline to the Italian Government where Lebanon is proceeding and what the Lebanese Government is doing to strengthen itself, organize itself, and strengthen national unanimity. We, as a Lebanese Government, are indebted to the Italian Government to acquaint it with our policy. We asked for Italy's support. We thanked the Italian Government for the presence of the Italian contingent in Lebanon. We asked the Italian officials to stay with us because we believe that the crisis is on the way to being solved.

We likewise asked to purchase some basic commodities and asked for economic aid and political coordination in the security arrangements in Beirut. We answered all the questions posed by the Italian Government. We believe that it is our duty to visit Rome on occasion to explain all current matters. Minister Salim said: President al-Jumayyil held a lengthy meeting with his holiness the pope. His holiness is not only interested in the faith

of the Christian people in Lebanon, but he is also interested in the political formula of Lebanon and in the existence of Lebanon as a democracy where all religions live in peace and where every individual enjoys a free, dignified life. This is the true stance of the apostolic seat. The Vatican does not defend one group against another in Lebanon, but defends the Lebanese political system which allows every religious community to live in freedom, dignity, and according to its religious belief. This is also the Lebanese Government's stance. We are proud to have the same stance as the Vatican.

Answering a question regarding the presence of differences with the Italian Government over the Multinational Force and its role, Salim said: There are no differences between the Lebanese and the Italian Governments over the Multinational Force's role. The Multinational Force and the Italian contingent are there to help the Lebanese Army maintain peace and security in Beirut. The goal is to give the Lebanese Government an international backing so that the Lebanese Government will be encouraged by the great democracies' support. We are obtaining military, political, and psychological support. There might be some differences in views over specific matters and ways of tackling certain details, but this is part of a parcel, not a fundamental dispute over any questions.

In answer to a question on the convocation of the second round of the Geneva conference and on a federal or confederal formula for a new Lebanon, Minister Salim said: The Geneva conference has asked the president to hold some contacts with the states concerned to ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, as well as the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanese territory. President al-Jumayyil is holding these contacts. He visited Saudi Arabia. I visited Damascus. He is now here. We are on our way to the United States. We will contact the Syrian officials after our return. We will also inform the leaders invited to Geneva of the outcome of the meetings and contacts so that afterward a date for the conference will be set.

Concerning a formula for a new Lebanon, it is important for me to say that the war in Lebanon did not break out in order to introduce reforms to the Lebanese political system; it broke out because of problems in the area that erupted in Lebanon. However, the war could lead to results unconnected with the causes for which it broke out, particularly because the war in Lebanon spawned new realities which must be dealt with objectively. Consequently, the reforms are a basic outcome and an inevitable end for the war in Lebanon. I can affirm that these reforms will be approved and adopted.

Several proposals were discussed in Geneva, but do not deceive yourselves into believing that drastic reforms could be introduced to the pluralistic Lebanese system. Some reforms will be approved naturally, but they will not be drastic. Lebanon cannot be governed dictatorially and a faction cannot jump over the interests of other factions. Therefore there will be no drastic changes in the Lebanese formula. The causes of the war, as I said, are not the demands for political reforms, but the area's problems. However, it is necessary that Lebanon should benefit from the results [of the war] to introduce some basic reforms into its system. We must bypass factional feeling to comprehensive national feeling. As for federalism, no one submitted it as a solution at Geneva.

Answering a question in Arabic, Minister Salim said:

[Salim in Arabic] First, I do not want to comment on Shamir's statement on Israeli-U.S. relations. With regard to what Lebanon will ask from the United States, Lebanon will ask President Reagan to achieve the objectives to which his administration and he personally are committed; namely, the evacuation of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, preservation of Lebanon's good relations with the Arab world, and preservation of Lebanon's unanimity vis-a-vis the regime of His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil.

I believe there are many points and details which we will discuss with President Reagan and Secretary Shultz regarding the situation we are facing now in Lebanon. As for the Syrian stand, it now shows more understanding for the Lebanese situation. Syria understands Lebanon's current predicament. Lebanon wants to be liberated, but there are several obstacles. Syria appreciates this situation. It appreciates the Lebanese suffering and the destruction in which they are living. Syria's stand on the current fighting in Tripoli is as follows: Syria considers the fighting in Tripoli as fighting between supporters and opponents of 'Arafat. It believes it is 'Arafat's duty to leave Tripoli and to adhere to the decision he made previously, which was to leave Beirut and not return to Lebanon. This is the Syrian stand concerning the Palestinians.

[Unidentified reporter] Are you optimistic?

[Salim] Optimistic and pessimistic are not words used in dealing with complicated situations, such as Lebanon's situation. It is more important to be determined than optimistic. The answer is: Yes, certainly. Every responsible Lebanese is determined to completely liberate his country and homeland. I am sure and I have no doubt that Lebanon will be liberated soon. Lebanon has friends in the area and the world. These friendships will lead to a result pretty soon, despite all the tragedies, all [word indistinct], and all destruction that has befallen Lebanon. Lebanon has suffered more than any other state in the world for the past 10 years. Lebanon now deserves the sympathy and support of the Arabs in particular, and the sympathy and support of friends in the world. Lebanon is confident that these friendships will bear good results pretty soon. [end recording]

Junblatt Cancels Compulsory Enlistment in 'Alayh

NC300802 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon radio has learned that Walid Junblatt recently issued an order to his party's leadership to abolish compulsory enlistment of the Druze community youth in the 'Alayh District after the clamor worsened by the citizens in the district. Junblatt also ordered a freeze on his decision declaring a civil administration in the 'Alayh area in deference to the large scale campaign of popular objection to it. Reports indicate that those responsible for the Syrian Social National Party [SSNP] in the 'Alayh, including Mahmud 'Abd al-Khalid, have received death threats sent by Anwar al-Fatayri because of their attitudes which are contrary to Junblatt positions. In this context, a clash took place two days ago in Al-'Abbadiyah between the

Junblatt men and members of the SSNP with light and medium caliber weapons. The chieftains of the Druze community in Al-'Abbadiyah area intervened to stop the clash.

Iranians To Install Missiles in Beirut Suburbs
NC300827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Information received by our radio indicates that Soviet surface-to-surface missiles were brought to Beirut's southern suburbs by the Iranian Hezbollah gunmen. The information further indicates that these missiles will be installed in positions facing the sea so as to strike the Multinational Force.

Pro-Iranian Demonstration Staged in Beirut
NC301039 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 30 NOV 83

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a pro-Iranian demonstration was held on the Airport Road protesting the deportation of Iranian employees from Lebanon. Moreover, the Amal gunmen have set up a camouflaged roadblock in the At-Tayyunah-al-Hursh area [in Beirut].

Unidentified Planes Conduct Overflights
NC291246 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] We start our report on the security situation with the following dispatch which we received a short while ago:

A security source has reported that the Sidon-Beirut coastal road is now perilous because of the presence of roadblocks manned by gunmen near Ad-Damur. The capital's sky was today the stage for several sorties by Lebanese and Israeli planes as well as by other unidentified planes. As for the unidentified war planes, these planes flew reconnaissance sorties over the capital, breaking the sound barrier, at 1150 today. Earlier, Lebanese planes flew at a low altitude and were accompanied by Israeli planes flying at an altitude of 40,000 feet. As for the sound of explosions that was heard at approximately 1130 in various parts of Beirut, a security source has informed us that this was due to the Lebanese Army's detonation of mines in the vicinity of the sports city. At noon, Army forces detonated unexploded shells in the Al-Luwayzah area. Starting today and for the next 24 hours, the Army will carry out firing exercises at the firing range in Ar-Raml al-'Ali. Italian forces will also carry out handgrenade exercises in the Hursh al-Qatil area.

Amal Denies Explosion at Beirut Office
NC291516 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] A security source in the Amal movement has categorically denied the Phalangist radio's report that an explosion took place last night in an office of the Amal movement in Burj al-Barajinah in Beirut. The source said the report is fabricated, unfounded, and is part of instigations, schemings, and lies to create an atmosphere of confusion in the southern suburbs along with the daily practices carried out by the Phalangist militia along the frontlines to maintain an atmosphere of tension. The source affirmed that all reports not emanating from the Amal movement officially are lies and slanders against Beirut's southern suburbs.

VOAL Reports Kidnappings by Phalangist Militia
NC291505 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The Phalangist militia have exploited the relative calm prevailing in the mountain area, Beirut's southern suburbs, and the Al-Kharrub region in order to escalate the security situation by kidnapping dozens of citizens along the coastal road between An-Na'imah and Al-Jiyah. Security reports say the militia set up three roadblocks in An-Na'imah, Ad-Damur, and Al-Jiyah, where scores of people have been detained. Those kidnapped are transferred by vehicles to the militia detention camps. More people are being kidnapped at these roadblocks which were reinforced by several vehicles during the afternoon. A security source says the coastal road between An-Na'imah and Al-Jiyah is unsafe.

60 MEA Employees Reportedly Kidnapped
NC291448 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1420 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] A security source reports that approximately 60 employees of Middle East Airlines [MEA] were kidnapped at the last airport bridge in Al-Ghubayrah in retaliation against the detention of citizens at an armed roadblock in Ad-Damur this morning. The source says the gunmen kidnapped the employees in two buses while returning from their work at the airport. The source also says the armed roadblock in Ad-Damur was removed at 1300. The MEA administrative board will hold an emergency meeting at 1630 to follow up the matter.

Kidnapped Employees Reportedly Released
NC291502 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] It has just been reported that the 60 Middle East Airlines employees who were kidnapped on the airport road have been released.

PSP Official Condemns Phalangist 'Violations'
JN291818 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] In a press conference in Beirut today, Fu'ad Salman, secretary general of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], condemned violations of the cease-fire by the Phalangist Army in the mountain area. He said: Shelling reached Al-Mukhtarah, where PSP leader Walid Junblatt's headquarters is located. Baysur has been transformed into debris as a result of that shelling, and 30 persons were killed in the mountain area. All the

clinics and hospitals were also destroyed by the shelling. He also asserted that shelling the mountain area aims at hampering the reconvening of the Geneva conference, undermining the political solution and implementing the security agreement reached by the conferees.

Fu'ad Salman also praised the Syrian position that provided the mountain area with the required foodstuff and medicine and said: Were it not for fraternal Syrian assistance, the mountain area would have suffered famine and health disaster. He also denounced the uproar over Dayr al-Qamar and said: The problem of this town is no more than the escape of some militiamen who held children and women as hostages. He said that the state should lift the siege from the mountain area before it talks about a secondary problem named Dayr al-Qamar. He also announced that the state has deprived the mountain area citizens of their salaries for several months and does not provide any services to the area. He added that the PSP will undermine the official Phalangist media siege by setting up a radio station covering the Middle East region and issuing several papers in the mountain area that are not subject to any dominance or sponsorship.

Army Command Issues Statement on Shelling 29 Nov
NC291936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Statement issued on 29 Nov by the Army Command's Guidance Directorate]

[Text] Since the morning of 29 November, the Army positions in Khaldah, Suq al-Gharb, and Dahr al-Wahsh have been coming under intensive gunfire and artillery and rocket shelling, the purpose of which is to inflame the fronts and create provocation. The Army fully abided by the cease-fire and exercised self-restraint in order not to aggravate the situation and to safeguard the citizen's lives. From 1615, rockets and shells landed indiscriminately on peaceful villages and quarters and in military barracks and units. Some innocent peaceful people were killed. This forced the Army to return the fire in order to silence its sources. The Army Command declares that it will firmly abide by the cease-fire in order to safeguard the lives and property of citizens regardless to what group they belong. However, the Army finds itself compelled to return the fire in order to silence its sources whenever the shelling threatens Lebanese lives.

Report on Situation at Beirut Airport 30 Nov
NC300949 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpt] We have just received a report from a security source saying that the Army positions in Suq al-Gharb are now being subjected to shelling, but the Army is not returning fire. Meanwhile, Beirut International Airport is still closed for security reasons pending the adoption of an official decision to reopen it. We are now in direct contact with our correspondent at the airport, Darwish 'Ammar, to learn the latest details:

[Begin live dispatch] Air traffic at the Beirut International Airport is still suspended, as a security source in the airport security group told me a short time ago. At 0530 today, about five artillery shells fell on the western runway and its vicinity at the airport. This resulted in halting air traffic, pending the completion and crystallization of the political contacts with those concerned.

In fact, while the airport was being subjected to shelling this morning, a Hungarian plane arrived in Lebanon. It landed at the airport despite the five shells that fell. A short time ago, I learned from Richard Muja'is, director of the Middle East Airlines [MEA] office at the airport, that two MEA planes — one coming from Kuwait and the other from Abu Dhabi — were supposed to land at the airport at 1130 today, but were diverted to Larnaca airport where they landed. A security source in the Beirut airport security body and in the Civil Aviation Directorate General told me a short time ago that contacts are underway with all those concerned in order to resume the air navigation at the airport. These contacts are taking place at the highest levels, particularly with His Excellency Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Public Works and Transport Minister Shaykh Pierre Khuri, the Army Command, the security authorities, and those who are concerned with the present situation at the airport. [end live dispatch]

Shi'ite Commander Disavows Army Connection
NC291410 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 28 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] We have received the following from 'Abd al-Amir Mansur ("Abu Sati"), former "Shi'ite Army" commander:

"After it became clear to me that the aim of establishing a Shi'ite Army in the south was to make it a sectarian police force over the Shi'ite community, in order to implement what Israel cannot implement against our kinfolk, and also to make it a tool for the enemy I declared that I have no association with the Shi'ite Army. I also publicly declare the dissolution of this Army. I urge our kinfolk in the south to disregard whatever harm we have done them and we pledge to them that we will be in their service for the sake of liberating the land and the people."

UN To Be Informed of Israeli Practices
NC291442 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] At the request of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in his capacity as acting foreign minister, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk has asked the head of the Lebanese permanent delegation to the United Nations to inform the UN secretary general of the Israeli practices in southern Lebanon so that the necessary steps will be adopted to stop these practices.

Budapest TV: Karami on Palestinian Peace Plan
LD292043 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Rashid Karami, former Lebanese head of government, now chairman of the committee supervising the cease-fire in Tripoli, has outlined a plan for separating the Palestinian forces

opposing each other, while on a visit to the Syrian capital. In accordance with the plan, which has been worked out through Syrian and Saudi mediation, 'Arafat and the forces loyal to him are to leave the capital of northern Lebanon within 2 weeks. Fatah fighters opposed to 'Arafat will also have to leave the neighborhood of the city. The rebel forces will have to withdraw to camps, to use Karami's words, where they enjoy support. With reference to this subject, Alajos Chrudinak has interviewed Rashid Karami in Lebanon.

[Begin recording in Arabic fading into superimposed Hungarian translation][Chrudinak] How can the conflict between 'Arafat's supporters and the rebels, which has broken out in Tripoli, be resolved? You are proposing that 'Arafat should leave Tripoli. But what is 'Arafat's answer to this? After all, he wants to stay on.

[Karami] I have come out with a comprehensive proposal for a settlement. What happened was that I phoned 'Arafat and told him that I was very much afraid about the dangers threatening Tripoli. I also outlined the way in which, in my view, this crisis — the internal conflict among the Palestinians — could be resolved. I believe I also indicated that by leaving Tripoli he could serve the cause of his Palestinian people better and more usefully.

'Arafat showed readiness for a departure, saying that he would leave the matter to my judgment, on condition that his opponents were also to withdraw. I have published my proposal for a settlement in a separate statement. It is my conviction that my settlement plan represents a way out of the current fratricidal war because it saves the Palestinians from further pointless and unnecessary bloodshed and sacrifices. Likewise, it wards off the dangers threatening Tripoli and its inhabitants. You see, I am very much embittered by this fratricidal struggle which threatens with unforeseeable consequences the Palestinian revolution and the PLO. We must not allow this to happen. In my view, force and the use of arms cannot settle the dispute which has erupted between the leaders of the Palestinian people. A democratic dialogue and compromises are the only way of solving the present crisis. [end recording]

Al-Asad Sends Message to UN Body on Palestine

JN291647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a letter of greetings to the UN Committee for the Palestinian People's Rights on the occasion of today's session, which is being held to mark the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The following is the text of the president's message:

Chairman of the UN Committee for the Palestinian People's Rights, United Nations, New York:

In my name and on behalf of the Syrian people, I am pleased to extend warmest greetings to the UN Committee for the Palestinian People's Rights on the occasion of its meeting held to celebrate the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The cause of the Palestinian people has a long record in the United Nations. Throughout that period, and since its establishment, Israel has been linked to usurpation, aggression, and expansion in Arab territory. Its existence has been characterized by challenges to world public opinion and humiliation of UN resolutions. Since its creation, Israel has waged a long series of barbaric aggressions against the Arab countries. It has frequently — and openly — expressed its expansionist objectives and intention to dominate this region. Some recent examples of this policy include its decisions to annex Arab Jerusalem and the Golan, and to invade southern Lebanon. This invasion was marked by murder, destruction, barabarism, and attempts to rob Lebanon of its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity through the agreement which the United States and Israel sought to impose on Lebanon.

Israel is fully responsible for the Palestinian people's suffering and the expulsion of milions of Arabs from their lands in Palestine, the Golan, and Lebanon. In addition to this, Israel is now adopting the apartheid policy — in its ugliest form — against Arabs living in the occupied territories. Through its aggressive and expansionist practices, Israel has created a smoldering situation in our region, one which has dangerous repercussions for world peace and security. Israel would not have been able to pursue its policy of aggression, expansion, continued challenges to world public opinion, and violation of UN resolutions were it not for the encouragement and multifaceted support of world imperialism, headed by the United States.

As the core of the current conflict in our region between the Arab nation and racist, aggressive, and expansionist Israel, the Palestinian question is the cause championed by the entire Arab nation. Consequently, it is our cause here in Syria and the axis of our struggle. On this basis, our links to the Palestinian issue go beyond mere expressions of solidarity. Indeed, ours is a joint struggle and a common destiny due both to the pan-Arab ties which bind us to the Palestinian people, and to the fact that Israeli ambition extends beyond Palestinian territory to include those other Arab lands upon which Israel wants to establish its great state, which, according to the claims of Zionist leaders, is to range from the Nile to the Euphrates.

We in Syria are determined to pursue the struggle in support of the Palestinian question — the cause of justice and right and the issue which most centrally concerns the Arab nation. As I repeat my greetings to your assembly, I wish you success and hope that the results of your meeting will support the rights of the Palestinian people and contribute to reaching a just peace based on UN resolutions — the peace to which we aspire and work toward.

Mashariqah, Khaddam Address Ba'th Party Meeting

JN291355 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus — Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, chaired a meeting of secretaries and governors of Ba'th Party branches this morning. The meeting was also attended by the speaker of the People's Assembly, the prime minister, the members of the Regional Command, a number of ministers, presidents of popular organizations, and media officials.

Mashariqah opened the assembly by greeting the delegates on behalf of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party. Mashariqah praised our people's sincere feelings of love and appreciation for President Hafiz al-Asad — feelings which our people have expressed through spontaneous popular marches and manifestations of happiness and elation throughout Syria upon hearing of President al-Asad's recovery. Mashariqah described the love and appreciation for the president and leader as an affirmation of their pledge to the party to continue the march of sacrifice and construction in order to attain our people's goals: liberation and construction of a unified socialist Arab society.

Comrade 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, briefed those attending the meeting on recent developments in Arab and international affairs. He reaffirmed our country's unchanging stand on the Arab-Zionist dispute — a position reflected by our confrontation of all U.S. imperialist and Zionist challenges and one which preserves the country's dignity and protects the honor of the Arab nation.

The meeting then turned to a discussion of issues on the agenda, including problems and issues of interest to the people.

AL-BA'TH Links Shamir Visit to 'Aggression'

JN300816 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "The New U.S.-Zionist Document and the Arrangements for Aggression," today's edition of *AL-BA'TH* notes: Shamir and Arens have obtained what they went to Washington for. Indeed, they they even got more than they expected. The new document — the nine articles of which were published yesterday — makes it sufficiently clear that the visit paid to Washington by enemy Prime Minister Shamir and his war minister Arens has achieved all its aims. According to this document, occupied Palestine — Israel — has been officially transformed into a base for U.S. forces. More accurately, it has been decided, according to this document, to allow the United

States to use Israeli military bases in the interest of its own forces and to store weapons, medical equipment, and other related items there.

Thus, Washington and Tel Aviv have further developed the document of strategic cooperation which already exists between them into a complete and declared alliance. Naturally, this is what Israel was seeking to achieve.

AL-BA'TH adds: This new alliance will certainly not be confined to the United States and Israel. Information leaked in news reports concerning the Israeli-U.S. talks indicate that other parties in the region will join this alliance. This might be done secretly until the regional situation has been arranged in the U.S.-Israeli way. It has been confirmed that the Jordanian regime will be a leading member of this alliance, all the more so since Washington insists on turning the Jordanian Army into a rapid intervention force in the service of joint U.S.-Israeli regional goals. Contrary to reports, this force's mission will not be confined to the Arab Gulf with the purpose of ensuring the flow of oil. Its first task will be to confront Syria. If we step back a little, we realize that this is an old, but new, dream of the Jordanian regime.

AL-BA'TH continues: The U.S.-Israeli objective in this regard is absolutely clear. Those parties seek to make the Jordanian king participate in the second phase of Camp David, provided with a Palestinian card in the form of 'Arafat and his clique — a card which the king failed to obtain following the Zionist-U.S. invasion of Lebanon. After their meeting with Shamir and Arens the day before yesterday, the U.S. secretaries of state and defense decsribed Syria as the main danger in the Middle East, and declared that the United States and Israel should work together in order to confront this danger. They added: It is essential to encourage and help those Arab countries, such as Jordan, which are exposed to Syrian threats.

The visit by Shamir and Arens, as emphasized by all news agencies and even the U.S. press, was undertaken with the aim of confronting Syria. This means dealing a military blow to it. Although it is difficult to predict at this point who will launch it and how, it is certain that a military action against Syria still stands and that actual preparations are being made for it. We in Syria fully realize that our firm and principled stand toward U.S.-Zionist schemes has become a target. The purpose of these schemes is to humiliate the Arabs, rob them of their freedom, and use their land as an advanced base to commit act of aggression against others. Syria is also aware that her enemies will work against this stand, which Shultz himself described as the only one in the region which is standing in the way of U.S. plans. In the meantime, Syria — as our leader Al-Asad has stressed on more than one occasion — is too strong to be harmed or swallowed up.

'Pride' in National 'Steadfastness' Expressed

JN291800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Syria has defined its precepts, which are supported by the forces of liberation and peace in the world. Syria has also declared its position without any fear of either U.S. reaction or escalating conspiracies against its march. These precepts and this position are based on a number of unchanging facts that make Syria more capable of defending the national and pan-Arab rights and duties to which it adheres. Therefore, the arrival of U.S.-Israeli relations at a stage of strategic alliance or mutual coordination within the framework of a plan of aggression will not surprise Syria. The United States is for Israel what Israel is for the United States, regardless of who heads either the Zionist leadership or the U.S. leadership. Just as the U.S. understanding of peace is based on the Israeli position, so Syria's understanding of peace will be based on a commitment to international legitimacy, which gives those who are deprived of their rights the freedom to resist and equip themselves with all means that can support right against falsehood.

As the Americans and Israelis agreed to consider Syria as an obstacle in the way of their aims and aspirations, and agreed to view its forces as harmful to peace and its defense of Lebanon and Palestine as harmful to the imperialist-Zionist strategy, so every Arab and all honest people throughout the world have the right to be proud of the U.S. conception of Syrian Arab positions and its insistence on being the best in defense of the global will against injustice and its tools. Reports from Washington state that Reagan has given Shamir all that he asked for, that the Army's arsenal will be moved to Israel, and that the two parties' understanding and cooperation exceed even the imagination of their negotiators. U.S. officials did not conceal their aim. They are of one voice when they note that the agreements between Shamir and Reagan, and between Arens and Weinberger, are targeted against increasing Syrian power.

Dear listeners, Syria expresses its pride — before the Arab nation and the world — at the fact that it agitates a superpower and that, as long as the United States acts against the resolutions and recommendations of the international community, our country is more capable than that power of supporting international law. We in Syria are not saying that we are invincible, but we are proud that we are able to confront those brute forces which do claim to be invincible. We in Syria do not exaggerate our strength, but we are confident of our people's power and of our independent decisionmaking, just as we are confident of the support of the world's peoples and liberation forces in our struggle to defend our existence and nation.

When the United States tries to blackmail and terrorize Syria by deepening its alliance with Israel, we think people are aware ofSyria's friendship and of the fact that it has the means to make itself more capable of deciding matters and more capable of sacrificing than any American soldier, who does not know what he is defending or why he is in Lebanon, because Lebanon is as distant from Washington as was Vietnam. Disregarding both the distance between Israel and the United States and their deep relations, Israel — as a U.S. official put it — is a natural ally in the Middle East and a faithful defender of Western interests there. This is what makes Syria's position closer to the Arab masses and their liberation forces. In the face of these firm facts, U.S. agents in the region will be unable to convince anyone other than themselves of their hostility toward Syria or the delusions they harbor. [sentence as heard]

As the United States concentrates its fleet at our border, puts its forces on alert in support of Israel against us, and daily voices its aggressive intentions and coordination with Israel to harm Syria's steadfastness, can the reactionary and defeatist Arabs loyal to the United States be closer to the objectives and aspirations of the Arab masses than a country which is exposed to all these threats by imperialism and Zionism? We have no doubt that the United States is now sharpening all its weapons against us, and using every renegade Arabs as a soldier against us. But we are confident of the outcome, regardless of the extent or number of partners in the plot, becaue we have the support and power of the Arab and international masses, a fact that will make us strong and more capable of keeping the key to peace in Arab hands.

TISHRIN: U.S. 'Pretends' To Want Peace

JN301101 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 30 Nov (SANA) — In its commentary today on recent remarks by the U.S. secretary of state concerning a reconsideration of the 17 May agreement and the discovery of ways to change the Syrian position, the newspaper *TISHRIN* says: U.S. officials are fully aware that Syria's stand requires no alteration, because it is both real and moderate. Our position is based on UN resolutions — particularly UN Resolutions 508 and 509, which call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon — and on the 1949 armistice agreement.

The paper stresses that it is the U.S. stand as a whole which needs changing. Obviously, reconsideration of the agreement cannot take the place of modifying this stand, even if reconsideration were to result in beautifying or even cancelling some of the articles, particularly those related to security arrangements.

The paper adds: Any real change in the U.S. stand must arise from the feeling of responsibility which a superpower is supposed to show toward that great international body — the United Nations, its Charter, and resolutions. Moreover, this alteration must not be based on proposing the worst alternatives for bad plans and schemes or resorting to threats through aircraft sorties and brute force whenever these plans and schemes are rejected.

TISHRIN concludes: Paradoxically, the United States pretends to want peace and dialogue and seeks to show this by proposing and amending the aforementioned plans and schemes. At the same time, however, it threatens to launch an act of aggression. Do these threats not confirm that the United States has no such desire?

ATH-THAWRAH Warns 'Arafat of 'Strong Fist'

JN300920 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 30 Nov (SANA) — In its commentary today, the newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* notes: 'Arafat continues to play his suspect role, which is aimed at sowing despair in the hearts of the Palestinian people, weakening the pillars of their steadfastness, slandering Syria, and distorting its militant stands and heroic sacrifices.

The paper adds: 'Arafat's behavior betrays the political and moral bankruptcy of his actions, reveals the seriousness of his crisis, and proves that his devious mind is responsible for the crises and catastrophes which have befallen the Palestinian revolution and the entire Palestinian question.

ATH-THAWRAH continues: 'Arafat's ongoing attempts to disrupt the agreement on Tripoli and hamper the efforts being made to stop the bloodshed among Palestinians and settle the problems within Fatah through democratic dialogue constitute a grave step which will have serious consequences for 'Arafat and his clique. Syria will no longer display an easygoing attitude toward 'Arafat's unjust and rancorous campaigns against this fighting country.

The paper adds: 'Arafat is mistaken in his evaluations and calculations at a time when he — better than anyone else — knows that Syria has a long arm and a strong fist, and that it has thus far, for many reasons, refrained from using its fist. However, we will feel less restrained should 'Arafat continue to recruit his clique to slander Syria.

ATH-THAWRAH says: 'Arafat's attempts to hamper the aforementionedagreement serve only Israel, because that country alone would benefit were the provisions of the agreement not implemented.

Concluding, *ATH-THAWRAH* stresses that Syria will provide all necessary assistance to promote the success and implementation of this agreement.

Communist Official on Corrective Movement

PM250856 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 16 Nov 83 p 7

[Report on interview with Daniel Ni'mah, member of the Syrian Communist Party Politburo and of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front, by *AL-BA'TH* correspondent in Damascus — date not given]

[Excerpts] This year, the country is marking the 13th anniversary of the Corrective Movement, which is led by the struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. All this has taken place under difficult conditions. However, these conditions, which have been the subject of great attention, should not prevent us from looking back and evaluating its achievements. Daniel Ni'mah, member of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front, made these statements on the occasion of the Corrective Movement's anniversary.

He added: One of the Corrective Movement's greatest concerns was to overcome certain economic, social, and political difficulties and to break the isolation in which the country found itself at both the Arab and international levels.

Many things have been achieved in this field. The Corrective Movement has broadened the government's base by including other progressive national parties and has raised the level of cooperation with the Communists by including two Communist Party officials in the Cabinet. The Progressive National Front has been established, a legislative assembly convoked, and a

permanent constitution for the country laid down. Local administrative councils have been created. Friendly ties with the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc have been continued. Meanwhile, the industrialization of the country and the broadening of the public sector have gone forward.

Syria has been able to better prepare itself for the battles of liberating the occupied territories, confronting imperialist plans, and resisting neocolonialist methods.

As a result, the new regime has been able to strengthen its position and Syria has been able to break the ring of isolation and consolidate its position at the Arab and international level, particularly among progressive national and international circles.

Mr N'imah added: Although this may be a source of pride and honor, it should not prevent us from taking an objective look at recent developments in our region and reviewing the new tasks which we face in our lives. We must also avoid turning a blind eye to the many issues which events have brought to the fore.

First: As a result of a great many factors related both to itself and to developments in the Arab world — particularly since official Egypt chose the course of treachery and capitulation at Camp David — Syria has taken the lead in the cause of Arab national liberation and become its most important bastion.

Second: Because of all this, Syria has become the principal target for the hatred and conspiracies of U.S. imperialism, world Zionism, and reaction. The primary goals of its enemies are to force it from its path and to subjugate it.

Third: The imperialist-Zionist enemy will not voluntarily discontinue his efforts to dominate our Arab region for the purpose of using it to achieve his objectives and implement his hostile and criminal plans against world liberation and peace.

U.S. forces and allied NATO units are now in Lebanon. They are preventing the liberation of that beautiful sisterly country from defilement by the Israeli invaders, and are seeking to transform it into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate and Atlantic base.

Those same U.S. officials who were not ashamed to invade a small island like Grenada are now making successive threats against Syria. They are even using their planes to carry out provocative sorties over positions under our control, thus giving vent to their blind hatred of Syria, which is determined to defend its national independence and play its Arab and international role.

Fourth: This vicious enemy will not hesitate to resort to all kinds of conspiracies against us in order to strike at and weaken our steadfastness and strength. For this reason, all his efforts are devoted to:

A. Encouraging and relying upon internal reactionary forces, a fact which is evident in his attempts to use the sectarian weapon and stir up and support the criminal gangs of the Muslim Brotherhood.

B. Stepping up actions to weaken and sabotage our national economy.

C. Driving a wedge between Syria and its close allies, for instance, in relations between Syria and the Palestinian revolution, undermining Syrian-Palestinian unity, and weakening our position among progressive world opinion, which supports our just causes.

Concluding, Mr Ni'mah said: All this is known. If we giving special emphasis to these facts, it is because conditions this year are more critical and dangerous. The commission of an act of aggression against us is more than a mere possibility or likelihood. U.S. imperialism is madly heightening international tension, escalating the arms race, and pushing humanity toward the catastrophe of a nuclear war.

The United States regards Syria as a stumbling block in its efforts to complete its hegemony over the entire Arab region. Indeed, it considers Syria's steadfastness to be both a motivating force and a source of inspiration for all Arab national liberation forces in their struggle to impose the Arab people's will on Arab land and to purify this area of every colonialist, imperialist, Zionist, and outside agent. It is for this reason that the United States so persistently conspires against Syria. But the United States cannot achieve all that it may want.

Let us emphasize on the 13th anniversary of the Corrective Movement that the Syrian people and their valiant Army are now fully prepared to reply to any treacherous U.S.-Israeli act of aggression. Syria and its Army are not alone, since all Arab peoples, together with their national and progressive forces and all the forces of freedom and socialism in the world — foremost of which is the Soviet Union — stand beside them.

In this lies the guarantee of the victory we will achieve. It will serve to pave the way for subsequent splendid victories by all the Arab national liberation movements and to strengthen the march of world peace against the advocates of nuclear war.

Report on Shamir, Arens Meetings in Washington

TA291633 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Report by 'Oded Granot from Washington on 29 Nov — live or recorded]

[Text] Two parallel meetings are being held in Washington now, between Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Secretary of State George Shultz over breakfast, and another meeting between Defense Minister Moshe Arens and his U.S. counterpart, Caspar Weinberger. Another meeting is now being held between the Israeli and U.S. work teams in order to try to achieve as much agreement as possible over the subjects on the agenda before the last meeting between the prime minister and President Reagan at 1800 Israeli time. However, the main points of agreement can already been seen, as well as the subjects on which there are still many difficulties. The area of agreement pertains to the U.S. Administration's agreeing to strengthen military cooperation by sending experts to Israel to look into holding joint exercises, developing weapons, and perhaps even establishing warehouses for storing ammunition and medical equipment. On the other hand, there is still firm opposition in the administration to confirming Israel's request to get all of the military aid for 1984 as a grant. The administration proposal is to give $200 million as a grant and the rest, $500 million, as a loan. However, in the framework of the friendly atmosphere and the open readiness of the U.S. Administration to publicly display strategic cooperation with Israel, an announcement by the President is expected at the end of the meeting. There will also be a lunch in the prime minister's honor, at which Israel will find answers to some of its requests.

Shamir Comments 29 Nov

TA292111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he has reason to believe that in the next few months a new era will beopened in relations with the United States. He said this to our correspondent Razi Barqay after meeting President Reagan in the White House. Mr Shamir also confirmed that there are some secret agreements [sikumim] with the Americans, as well as some disagreements between the two countries, among other things about the settlements and U.S. arms supplies to moderate Arab countries.

Shamir Interviewed on Talks

TA300540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0510 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by U.S. correspondent Razi Barqay at the end of banquet given in Shamir's honor by U.S. Vice President George Bush "a few minutes ago" — recorded]

[Text] [Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, how did the United States respond to our request to convert the $1.7 billion in military aid to a grant?

[Shamir] There is no reply as yet. A working team is meeting now to discuss this issue. I hope that they reach an agreement either today or tomorrow.

[Barqay] Mr Shamir, it will probably be argued in Israel that at stake is yet another memorandum on strategic cooperation whose fate will be like that of the previous one.

[Shamir] I do not want to make comparisons with the past. I do not deny the past, but that does not exist any more. We want and desire serious and tight cooperation with the United States which will enhance Israel's strength and status. It seems to me that we have achieved it this time and we must develop this tool and make the most of it.

[Barqay] What are the chances that these agreements in principle will be implemented?

[Shamir] I believe there is a serious chance for them to be implemented because a mechanism to implement these matters has also been established. Everything we agreed and concluded is linked to a timetable.

[Barqay] Did the United States ask for political compensation from Israel in exchange for the benefits we are going to receive from it?

[Shamir] It is not a question of compensation of this or another kind. These agreements and conclusions are the result of an analysis that proves there is an affinity of views, goals, and interests between the two countries on cardinal issues.

[Barqay] In a briefing for correspondents today, a senior White House official said that Prime Minister Shamir had agreed to reconsider, as he phrased it, the Reagan plan of September 1982.

[Shamir] I do not know whether he said that, but I did not say such a thing. We said time and again that we regard the Camp David plan as the sole basis for solving the problems of peace between Israel and its neighbors.

[Barqay] Did President Reagan ask you to freeze the establishment of settlements in the West Bank?

[Shamir] I cannot say that he asked that, but he mentioned the issue in one of our meetings. He mentioned his position that the settlements are, as the expression goes, an obstacle to peace. However, we did not discuss the matter any further.

[Barqay] Thank you very much, sir.

Second Shamir Interview

TA300719 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0607 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by U.S. correspondent 'Oded Granot "a short time ago in Washington" — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] I can say that we made great progress in

tightening the desired cooperation between Israel and the United States in the economic, military-security, and consequently, political areas.

[Granot] Mr Prime Minister, U.S. sources said today that the President has not yet agreed to Israel's request to manufacture parts for the Lavi in Israel. Are you optimistic that the President will ultimately make a positive decision on this?

[Shamir] We have not received any promise on this matter. We were told the same thing as you were told.

[Granot] Let me once again mention remarks made by the Americans today that because you did not object to the Reagan initiative of 1982, this gave them grounds to hope that Israel may change its position on the matter.

[Shamir] If there is definitely such a hope, I would not like to disappoint them and tell them that this hope is false. However, I simply tend to use positive language and that is why in such cases I say that, as far as we are concerned, the sole solution to the problems of peace in the area lies in the Camp David accords.

[Granot] Mr Prime Minister, in the field of military cooperation mention was made of joint maneuvers by the two armies and the establishment of emergency warehouses. To what extent do you think these will materialize in the near future?

[Shamir] I think they will materialize in the near future; however, the details have not yet been worked out.

[Granot] In principle, you believe that this will materialize and that this notion will not be opposed by elements in the U.S. Administration.

[Shamir] This is the administration's decision and if there had been objections, then they were overcome. What we heard today is a real decision, as this is called in the United States, and therefore I believe that the things that were promised will be fulfilled.

[Granot] In his concluding remarks today, the President said that one of the achievements of the visit is the U.S. Administration's intention to ask Congress to improve the terms of the military aid. Was he referring to the fact that over half of the aid will be turned into a grant?

[Shamir] I do not exactly know what the President meant in his remarks, if he said them. The truth is that I do not exactly recall such a statement. However, it is known that every administration decision on such an issue requires Congressional approval.

[Granot] Are you optimistic about the chances of receiving the entire military aid package as a grant, as Israel requested?

[Shamir] Of course, I would like us to accomplish that. Since deliberations on this matter are still underway at this moment I would not like to speculate.

[Granot] A last question, Mr Prime Minister: A committee will be established to examine the various aspects of military and economic cooperation. We also hear that the defense minister will return to Washington in a few days. Whatexactly will the defense minister be doing in Washington, and is this connected to the issue of the joint committee?

[Shamir] There is no connection whatsoever. The defense minister must come to the United States to fulfill a previous commitment, and he may very well take advantage of the visit to deal with matters pertaining to his ministry and to state affairs. However, of course, we will have to deal with this matter in the near future.

[Granot] Thank you very much, Mr Prime Minister.

Correspondent on Agreements Reached

TA300609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpts] A new era in Israeli-U.S. relations — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir thus described last night the agreements he reached with President Reagan. The reference is to a series of agreements in principle in the economic, military, and political fields. These agreements, however, have not yet been implemented. To this end, a joint committee was established which will begin its deliberations in January. Our correspondent Razi Barqay this morning reports from Washington about the agreements reached and the issues which have not yet been concluded:

[Begin recording] A wide variety of issues, some of them probably calling for extensive arrangements, were discussed; but it seems that, in principle, quite a few achievements were reached in Washington at the explicit order of President Reagan.

The United States agreed to carry out joint maneuvers with the IDF and to store emergency U.S. Army equipment in Israel. The date and scope of the maneuvers and the type of equipment and ammunition that will be stored in Israel were not stipulated.

It was agreed to begin talks in anticipation of the establishment of a free trade zone between Israel and the United States, similar to relations with the EEC. Yitzhaq Shamir said this would revolutionize Israel's economy and that the intention was to gradually cancel custom duties between us and the United States.

It was agreed to approve a one-time sale of military equipment to the Americans to the tune of $200 million. This is actually a ratification of an agreement that was signed but not implemented in the wake of the withdrawal from the Sinai.

It was agreed that the United States would buy products from Israel every year worth 15 percent of the total military aid to Israel, namely, about $250 million per year.

It was agreed that Israel would be allowed to enter Pentagon tenders to purchase equipment, although the United States emphasized that, as previously, preference will be given to NATO countries.

As promised by the U.S. Congress, Israel will be able to use part of the aid for the Lavi project. However, at this stage, the United

States has not agreed to Israel using U.S. technologies for producing the aircraft in Israel. In other words, agreement has not yet been reached for the Israeli Aircraft Industries to use U.S. know-how to manufacture the tail and the wings on its own.

As for the cluster bombs, which were embargoed at the beginning of the Lebanese war, the United States is willing to lift the embargo once an explicit agreeement is signed between the two countries in which Israel promises not to drop such bombs on civilian population concentrations.

Concerning the scope of military aid, the United States is willing to increase the grant share but it seems that it has rejected the request by Shamir and Arens to give Israel $1.7 billion next year entirely as a grant.

An Israeli-U.S. agreement was reached regarding the situation in Lebanon, Syria's role, and the need to implement the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

In contrast, differences of opinion prevailed over the issue of the settlements and the U.S. attitude toward Jordan. President Reagan reiterated that he intends to continue arming Amman. Yitzhaq Shamir reiterated his opposition to the establishment of a Jordanian task force.

Referring to the Reagan initiative of September 1982, an initiative which the President took pains to reiterate, there were different assessments. A senior White House official last night told journalists that Prime Minister Shamir had not expressed his opposition to the plan and that, in any event, he had agreed to reconsider it, as the official phrased it. The prime minister himself tonight told us that the only plan acceptable to him is Camp David and the UN resolutions.

As said, a long series of issues are involved. Incidentally, according to Mr Shamir, some of the issues are secret. Things are open to various interpretations: Is it indeed a revolution in mutual relations, as the prime minister put it, or maybe — as it is already being argued here by some — will the fate of these agreements be like that of the memorandum on strategic cooperation which at the time began with a bang but was ultimately doomed to oblivion? [end recording]

West Bank Palestinian Appeals to Shamir

TA300816 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Nov 83 p 10

["Open Letter" by 'Uthman Halaq: "Dear Mr Shamir"]

[Text] Dear Mr Prime Minister:

As you meet this week with President Reagan and American officials in Washington, allow me to address you as a Palestinian living in my home and land on the West Bank. I assure you that Palestinians are anxious to achieve peace in this region; and there can be littLe doubt now that the Palestinians have come to grasp the realities of the age and are searching for a just settlement of their dispute with Israel.

After all the suffering and agony the Palestinians have sustained, it is only sensible that they should search for a peace formula with Israel. The focal point of the Palestinian problem is the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; the political solution for this area lies within the realm of Israel authority. There is no clearer proof of that than President Reagan's initiative of September 1, 1982, in which he formulated the American stand vis-a-vis the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem.

It is hoped that in your historic meeting, you and President Reagan will achieve an immensely difficult and painful breakthrough. It is a historic duty of the Government of Israel to find a long-range political solution to the Palestinian problem by recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just claim to sovereignty over the territory of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. We feel that both the Israeli and Palestinian peoples have to abandon extreme and radical ideologies, which reject any compromise on the land; and which lead only to polarization of opinion.

There exists today a golden opportunity to resolve the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, and Israel must not miss this opportunity. It is no longer true that the Palestinians refuse to accept Israel's existence; nor is it true that many of the Arab states are not prepared to recognize Israel and even establish relations with it. But this is not unconditionally so. They are ready to accept a peaceful settlement — the condition being that Israel undertakes a radical reevaluation of its position by:

— Adoption of a clear peace strategy, abandoning their present settlement policies in the territories and commitment to an all-out peace initiative toward the Palestinians and a sincere desire to implement Security Council Resolution 242.

— Recognition of Palestinian rights. This will have the effect of mobilizing the peace forces among the Palestinians and will attract them with Jordan to the negotiating table.

It is well known that the way to stability is the end of occupation; without that there can be no stability. Peace cannot be achieved by annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, or by denying the rights of the Palestinians, or by proceeding with the present settlement policy. This policy will only keep Palestinian hands tied, and they will not cross the threshold to peace and compromise.

Israel was built into a state through the successful moulding of various cultures which shape the Israeli character. But in the last decade the goals have been confused, when the stress shifted from building a Jewish state to the stress on the "Eretz Yisra'el" militant version of religion and state.

These new norms were created by Gush Emunim; and it seems that the present Israeli Government is controlled by this distinctive ideological view. This movement is marginal in Israeli society since it serves neither the security of Israel nor the peace process with which the Israeli public identifies.

The Palestinians are wary of the extreme elements and organizations within Israeli society. We feel that the Israelis have to be committed to resolve the Palestinian problem from a purely

moral stance. If the present government wants to regain the confidence of the Palestinians, it has to build bridges of trust with these people. It has to make provision for more political freedom.

Allow the Palestinians to develop their resources, economically and socially. Stop the economic elbowing-out of the Palestinians and start economic reforms to enable them to build an infrastructure in their homeland. By allowing these people to develop and provide new opportunities for the young, and by building new facilities for health, agriculture, industry, housing, and education, we provide these people with hope for their future. This more than anything else will give the Palestinians confidence in themselves and will definitely bring the parties closer to understanding and peace, of which we are all in dire need.

For the plight of the Palestinians cannot be alleviated by using catch phrases and big words "autonomy," "self-rule," "Camp David," "Reagan plan" but by establishing their institutions through which they can air their grievances and seek redress; and by developing their economy and culture which will help them face their problems with courage.

This, Mr Prime Minister, is the foundation and pragmatic step for reaching a lasting peace in Palestine, or if you wish "Eretz Yisra'el."

We hope that cooperation and conflict resolution and their outcome in the bilateral relationship between Israel and the Palestinians will be the theme of your discussion with President Reagan.

For only when we face up to these problems, and when the national rights of the Palestinians are recognized, will your invitation to King Husayn to "talk peace" have any constructive meaning!

Arens May Return to U.S. After Al-Jumayyil Visit

TA291201 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 29 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] A senior U.S. source hinted in Washington that Moshe Arens would return to the U.S. capital following the visit of Lebanese President al-Jumayyil in order to negotiate specific agreements between the United States and Israel regarding a settlement in Lebanon.

The senior U.S. source, who requested that his name not be divulged, said that one of the aims of the Shamir and Arens visit to Washington was to prove to the Syrians that "there is no difference between the positions of the United States and Israel with regard to the crisis in Lebanon."

To Propose Settlement Freeze

TA291205 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 29 Nov p 1

[Report by political correspondent Moti Basoq]

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens will propose, during his visit to the United States, that settlements in the territories be quietly frozen in the coming months. The aim is to bring Jordan to the negotiating table with Israel. This was stated yesterday by senior political circles.

The defense minister feels that following the blows sustained by the terrorists in the last 18 months, and in the light of the unprecedented Syrian buiup, Jordan will be ready to embark upon negotiations with Israel. In Arens's opinion, Israel's consent to suspend projects related to the establishment of new settlements ought to satisfy Jordan.

It will be recalled that Arens made a similar recommendation about 2 and 1/2 years ago, when he was Israel's ambassador to the United States. At the time he was roundly scolded by Menahem Begin.

Arens will propose to the United States that the talks between Jordan and Israel deal with issues according to their respective merits, but not include the Reagan plan or the Camp David accords — the reason being that Israel is opposed to the former, and Jordan to the latter.

Political circles stated yesterday that in his talk with Prime Minister Shamir and Defense Minister Arens before their departure for Washington, President Herzog estimated that the United States would not pressure Israel on the question of Jordan.

U.S. Believes Husayn Will Join Peace Process

TA291223 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Nov 83 p 3

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger told prominent Israelis that the time is approaching for King Husayn to join the peace process, and that it is up to Israel to facilitate his taking such a step.

The two recommend that Israel announce what action it intends to take to improve the living conditions of the residents of Judaea and Samaria, and that it make a special effort to form a Palestinian delegation which would be prepared to participate in the autonomy talks.

The possibility that King Husayn may shortly join the peace process was also discussed in talks held by Shultz and Weinberger with President Herzog when they met with him in Washington recently. They told him that Israel would do well to announce itself ready to freeze the settlements at least until the negotiations begin.

The U.S. Administration feels that Yasir 'Arafat's collapse is making it easier for King Husayn to join the peace process, and that King Husayn intends to make the most of the opportunity thus created, since he may well stand to gain from such a move. Senior Saudi elements have also stated that Husayn's participation in the peace process is fast approaching.

It should be noted that former President Jimmy Carter is encouraging Reagan to raise the Palestinian-Jordanian issue in his talks

with Shamir and Arens. Carter furthermore pronounced himself ready to take part in bringing all the sides to the negotiating table.

It will be recalled that Carter recently organized a conference devoted to the Israel-Arab conflict. In the course of the conference, which took place in Atlanta, he sharply criticized Israel's stand on the Palestinian problem. At this conference — which was boycotted by Israel because a PLO representative participated — King Husayn's brother, Prince Hasan, was also an active participant. MK Dror Zeigerman, who recently met with Carter's aides, reports that it emerges from talks held by these aides with Hasan, that King Husayn has already decided to accede to Reagan's request and join in the peace process based on his famous plan of 1 September 1982.

Herzog: IDF Should Consider Trial of POW's

TA291202 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpt] President Hayim Herzog has said that the IDF authorities should contemplate the question whether the six prisoners of war who returned last week should be tried for the way they fell prisoner. This is a worrisome phenomenon, the president noted. Without going into detail, the president added, we should not compromise in any way whatsoever with the orders, rules, and regulations which determined the IDF's standards and which have guided it thus far. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the president made these remarks during a call on the Druze community in Israel.

Explosion Near Sidon Military Government Building

TA301023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] During the night there was a large explosion near the military government building in Sidon. Nobody was hurt. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht is under the impression that a mortar shell or Katyusha rocket was fired. Haddad's forces have combed the area, but nothing was discovered. Half an hour later shots were heard from an orchard on the southern outskirts of Sidon. Last night, in that very same area, a bomb along the roadside exploded while an IDF convoy was passing. One of the soldiers was slightly wounded.

Defense Officials Visit Settlers at Nabulus

TA291525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] This afternoon the acting defense minister, the chief of staff, the commander of the Central Command, and the coordinator of activities in the territories visited the settlers at Joseph's Tomb in Nabulus. Minister Tzipori told them the situation was not terrible, and he hoped that the new measures decided upon by Defense Minister Moshe Arens would really be implemented.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that a rally of inhabitants from throughout Judaea and Samaria is to be held at Joseph's Tomb in Nabulus, at the end of which the participants will march from the tomb to the wholesale market to demonstrate their presence. Our correspondent points out that the settlers will be there throughout the night, while the order by the military governor permits the yeshiva students to stay there only during daylight hours.

Further on Tzipori Remarks

TA291809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] This afternoon, Acting Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori rejected the settlers' demands to make the punishment of rioters in the area more severe. He said there was no need for new laws or codes, and the security measures decided upon by Defense Minister Moshe Arens last week would improve the security situation in the area.

Peace Now on Nabulus

TA291808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The Peace Now movement is demanding that the settlement in Joseph's Tomb in Nabulus be evacuated, and threatens that if it is not evacuated, Peace Now will begin protest actions. Members of the movement are to meet tomorrow, 30 November, on this matter, with the commander of the Central Command. At that meeting they will also repeat their demand for the cancellation of the orders given to the settlers, orders to act alone against the stonethrowers. The Peace Now movement has also condemned what it calls the use made by the settlers of the evil idea of harming one of their own people to further their objectives.

Settlers March in Nabulus

TA292118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] About 500 settlers from Judaea and Samaria convened this evening at Joseph's Tomb in Nabulus, and according to them, their main intention is to create a Jewish presence in the town. Rabbi Levinger said that in this way the Jewish settlement was begun in Qiryat Arba' and Qedumim, and that the will of the settlers is what will decide the government's policies. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that from Joseph's Tomb the settlers, guarded by hundreds of soldiers and policemen, marched toward the Nabulus wholesale market. The security forces erected road blocks in order to prevent Arab residents from entering the market during the march. In the end, the march ended quietly and the organizers asked the marchers to behave while dispersing.

Military Blocks Off University

TA300936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] This morning the military government set up roadblocks at the entrance to An-Najah University in Nabulus, and because

of this there were no classes held. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the university's Board of Trustees denounced the setting up of roadblocks. The university also denounced yesterday's attack on the university guards.

IDF Sources Deny Report of S. Lebanon Evacuation

TA291810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] IDF sources have denied reports that the IDF is evacuating bases in southern Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal was told that the IDF deployment has not changed. The denial refers to a report broadcast by Radio Monte Carlo, that the IDF had begun to evacuate several bases east of Sidon. The radio correspondent, relying on sources in southern Lebanon, said this was a first step toward another IDF withdrawal to the Az-Zahrani River line. According to Radio Monte Carlo, the intention is to remove Sidon from Israel's sphere of control, and permit free movement between Sidon and Beirut. The report from Radio Monte Carlo was given to us by our correspondent on Arab affairs Aharon Barne'a.

IDF Commander on Problem of Freed Ansar Prisoners

TA291806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command, Ori Or, has said that the release of the thousands of prisoners from the Ansar camp lays an additional burden on the IDF units dealing with routine security missions in southern Lebanon. Major General Or told our correspondent that thousands of people are wandering around the area at present with evil intentions, and explained that if they try to carry out their intentions, they will be put back in prison.

In reply to a question by our correspondent Hayim Hecht, Maj Gen Or said that nobody from the Ansar camp had been rearrested over the past few days, thus denying reports by foreign correspondents in southern Lebanon that over the past few days seven of the prisoners released from Ansar had been arrested again.

Exchange of Oriental Jews, Palestinians Discussed

TA280955 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Nov 83 p 4

["Exclusive" Report by Sha'ul Tzadqa]

[Text] London — The international conference of the World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries opens in London today, and will deal with the problems of Jews from oriental countries as well as the solution to the problem of the Palestinian refugees.

This is the first time that these two issues have been linked at an international forum, and the conference organizers attach great importance to the idea of "population exchanges," in the contextof which Jews and Palestinians in equal numbers — 800,000 — found themselves outside the borders of their own homelands.

The conference will last 3 days, and its agenda also includes the question of "world recognition of Jewish and Arab suffering, in order to foster understanding between the two peoples through a possible peaceful solution in the Middle East, based on mutual understanding and recognition."

The keynote address at the conference will be made by Minister Without Portfolio Mordekhay Ben-Porat, and the participants will include Arthur Goldberg, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; MK Abba Eban; Alain Poher, president of the French Senate; Jewish agency and Sephardi Federation leaders; British MP's and others.

Trade Ties With Black 'Republics' Discouraged

TA290948 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] The government is moving to dissociate itself from the burgeoning trade ties between Israeli businessmen and the South African black homeland "republics."

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is understood firmly to support the Foreign Ministry's long-held view that such ties gravely damage Israel's international standing.

Action is now expected in Jerusalem on three fronts:

— A blanket official boycott, embracing all government departments and agencies, on the homeland "republics" of Ciskei, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. Ministers and public officials will be instructed to shun all contact with visiting dignitaries from these homelands (also known as "Bantustans").

— Pressure on Knesset members and other establishment figures to forgo their commercial connections with these countries. At least two prominent Likud MK's and a former top government aide are said to be building up such connections.

— A study of possible legal steps that might be taken against persons purporting to be accredited representatives of these countries in Israel.

Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche said yesterday that ties with the Bantustans are "very damaging to Israel's relations with African states and cast Israel in an unfavorable light throughout the world.

"We do not accord any recognition of any kind to the homelands," Kimche told *THE JERUSALEM POST*. "Nor do we intend to."

ALGERIA

Ethiopia's Goshu, OAU's Onu Arrive 28 November

LD291601 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde and OAU Acting Secretary General Peter Onu arrived in our country yesterday en route to liberated Saharan territory for a meeting with Mohamed Abdelaziz, SDAR president and secretary general of the Polisario. It has become known that these two men are touring a number of African countries in order to promote the implementation of the 19th OAU summit resolution concerning the settlement of the Saharan problem.

LIBYA

Jabir, Bulgarian Chief of Staff Hold Talks

LD270750 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0708 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Tripoli — Libyan Arab-Bulgarian talks began last night between Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and Colonel General Atanas Semerdshiev, chief of the Bulgarian General Staff and deputy minister of defense.

MOROCCO

OAU Secretary Departs Following 3-Day Visit

LD291554 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Rabat, Nov 29 (MAP) — Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Goshu Wolde and the acting secretary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr. Peter Onu left here Monday [28 November] after a three day visit to Morocco [words indistinct] Hassan II of Morocco.

Mr Wolde and Mr. Onu who arrived in Casablanca on Friday evening had stated that they "were dispatched to Morocco to confer with Moroccan officials on the situation in Western Sahara." "Our goal, they said, is to exchange viewpoints with the Moroccan Government on avenues and means of settling this question once and for all on the basis of the previous OAU resolutions."

Fatah's Al-Hasan Departs After Talks With King

LD291803 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Rabat Nov 29 (MAP) — Mr. Hani al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian mainstream "Fatah" and political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) left here Monday after a few day visit to Morocco. During his stay here, Mr. Hani al-Hasan was received by King Hassan II, whom he briefed on the latest developments of the situation in Lebanon and particularly in Tripoli (northern Lebanon).

Mr al-Hasan also held a news conference in which he described the situation in northern Lebanon.

SUDAN

People's Assembly Supports PLO Under 'Arafat

JN291826 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Nov (SUNA) — Dr Malik Husayn, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee at the Sudanese People's Assembly, read a statement during today's Assembly session on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. In his message, he affirmed Sudan's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, under the fighter Yasir 'Arafat. He strongly condemned the conspiracy launched by the agent Syrian and Libyan regimes against the PLO and their support of Palestinian dissidents, who seek to paralyze the PLO's capability and movement, and destroy the Palestinian will to fight.

Husayn said that the Palestinian revolution has proven its ability to confront the principal enemy while suffering treacherous stabs in the back. He added that Syria must recognize its primary battle as being in the Golan — which fell while the Syrian Army was still fighting there — and not against 'Arafat and the Palestinian revolution. He said that Syria, which did nothing when Israel destroyed its missile bases, acted boldly against the Palestinian people. Concluding, Dr Husayn affirmed that the Palestinian people have the ability to pursue their revolution until they achieve their right to establish an independent homeland.

TUNISIA

Supply Minister To Assume Diplomatic Post

LD251418 Riyadh SPA in English 1221 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tunis, Nov 25 (SPA) — Tunisian Supply Minister Mohamed Sayah was fired from his office in a partial reshuffle announced here today.

Minister of Transport and Communications Sadok Ben Jomaa, was given the post of supply minister.

Undersecretary at the Transport and Communications Ministry Ibrahim Khawaja [spelling as received] has been promoted to replace Ben Jomaa.

At the end of a meeting with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Tunisia's Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said Sayah would take over the post of an ambassador in the diplomatic service.

CHAD

Foreign Minister Miskine on Ethiopian Talks

NC301155 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, Nov 30 (AFP) — Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine flew to Addis Ababa via Paris today for talks with Ethiopian leader Haile Mariam, chairman of the Addis-based Organisation of African Unity (OAU). He told AFP during a stopover here he had a written message for Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu from Chadian President Hissein Habre. Mr Miskine said he would explain how the Habre regime felt the search for a solution to the conflict in Chad, which has been torn by internal fighting, should be approached. The authorities in Ndjamena were "wholly ready, without any prior demands or conditions and in the higher interest of the nation," to discuss with and meet "the maximum number" of opponents or dissatisfied Chadian figures. An OAU mission including Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde and OAU Interim Secretary General Peter Onu was recently in the Chadian capital, Paris, and Tripoli, Libya, in a bid to get national reconciliation talks started.

Goukouni Oueddei, who headed the Transitional Government of National Unity ousted by Mr Habre's forces from Ndjamena in June last year, has indicated he would be prepared to attend such talks in Addis Ababa proposed for December 22. A stalemate has set in in recent months in the long-running conflict, with Mr Goukouni's Libyan-backed forces holding the north of the country, and Mr Habre's French-and-Zairian-backed forces in the capital and the east.

Statement Establishes 'Supreme Organ of Revolution'

AB291950 (Clandestine)Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1840 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Statement establishing a "Supreme Organ of the Revolution" in Bardai on 26 November 1983]

[Text] Article 1. A supreme organ of the Chadian revolution is hereby created and named the National Council of Liberation [CNL].

Article 2. Definition: The CNL is the supreme revolutionary organ of the Chadian people.

Article 3. Composition: The CNL is made up of (?15) members who were signatories of the Lagos accords that formed the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]. All those who share the same political views and have the same objectives can adhere to the CNL.

Article 4. The CNL has 15 members; a chairman who coordinates all CNL activities, a secretary general, an assistant secretary general, and 12 secretaries responsible for the permanent commissions, which are:

1. The Political Commission, responsible for organization and orientation.

2. The Defense Commission.

3. The External Relations Commission.

4. The Administrative and Judicial Affairs Commission.

5. The Socioeconomic and Cultural Commission.

6. The Rural Development Commission. [number of permanent commissions as heard]

Article 5. A commission called the Commission of Conflict and Arbitration is created.

Article 6. Duties of the CNL. The CNL is the supreme organ of unity, management, conception, orientation, and control of all the activities of the state. It defines guidelines for the internal and external policies of the government. It stipulates and guarantees the ideological orientation in conformity with the national liberation struggle which will lead to the building of a socialist society. It also defines and oversees the implementation of the programs of political unification and military (?orientation). It also centralizes all the activites of the factions while seeking ways and means that will lead to the total merger. It ratifies international accords and treaties. It oversees the (?implementation) of programs of the government of which it is the head. The head of the government forms the government after the approval of the CNL. The government is accountable to the CNL.

The functions of members of the CNL are (?incompatible) with those of the members of the government as well as all other lucrative activities. The present agreement takes effect as soon as it is signed. Signed in Bardai on 26 November 1983. Those who signed the agreement are:

For the First Army: Alhaji Mohammed al Fasayid,

For the Revolutionary Democratic Council: Asheik Ubn Oumar,

For the National Democratic Union: (Ir Ker Touma),

For the Chadian Armed Forces: Major (Baglasior Haldisa),

For the People's Armed Forces: Goukouni Oueddei.

Bardai Stresses GUNT Support of OAU Initiative

AB291100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] From Paris to Tripoli and then to Ndjamena; the first stage of the diplomatic tour undertaken by the OAU on the Chadian issue has just ended. At the end of a discussion with the envoys of the current chairman of the OAU, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], through its president, made its position known to national and international opinion. Observers must have noted the good faith reaffirmed by the GUNT concerning the new political steps of the continental organization on the difficult path to national reconciliation in Chad. In the GUNT's press statement broadcast on our radio and which can

be described as an act of fatih toward the OAU's acts of salvation, a sentence needs to be doubly underlined; I quote: The GUNT, which wholeheartedly welcomed the current OAU chairman's initiative to organize a roundtable meeting on 21 December 1983 in Addis Ababa between the GUNT and its components and the FAN faction headed by Hissein Habre, fully supports this important step toward a peaceful solution of the Chadian conflict. Unquote.

When one compares the beginning of the bloody Chadian crisis to the present situation, one finds that this position is correct because, politically and militarily, it conforms with the objective characteristics of the crisis and its present development. The following part of the GUNT communique affirms this, and I quote: The holding of direct negotiations between the GUNT and the FAN is the only way to put an end to the destruction of Chad, provoked by the rebellion of Hissein Habre against the legitimate authority of Chad and the invasion of our country by reactionary imperialist troops. This reminder is important for those who have short memories because the various developments of the Chadian tragedy must not make us lose sight of the first cause. Let us stress that the Chadian problem is not at all new to the OAU. In the same way, the elements of the civil war, to which extra-African bodies have been grafted, remain the same no matter the changes that took place. Let us take an example from everday life such as a soccer field. The teams can change sides but neither can play with more players than allowed nor adopt other names or take the place of the referee as long as the matchcontinues, even if the match is prolonged and there are penalty kicks. [as heard] But in the present case, the match has to be replayed because of the irregularities noticed in the opposing team. The two teams have to go back to the field and this time abide scrupulously by the rules of the game because, after the OAU, the next referee will be the Chadian people. They are the only ones who can, in all sovereignty, decide the victory of the winning side.

Can the leader of the reactionary Ndjamena clique understand such simple language? The main trouble comes from his protectors. In fact, the obsessional speculations of Radio France Internationale, which wants to defend the arrogant Ndjamena government at all costs, unintentionally reveal the embarrassment of imperialism in the face of the present development of the process of settlement of the Chadian conflict. In fact, Radio France Internationale is no longer satisfied with playing the role of a devil's advocate; it now wants to act as an assistant to the pan-African organization.

In this regard, we wish to recall that the resumption of the diplomatic efforts began with the meeting of the bureau of the 19th OAU summit held in the Ethiopian capital. This pan-African organization called on the various Chadian factions to work for national reconciliation. It was in the same words that the minisummit of (?Brazzaville), presided over by Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, called on the Chadian parties engaged in the conflict to work for national reconciliation. Therefore, those who are surprised by the GUNT's position are only defending their own interests which are opposed to Africa's interests [words indistinct].

Entente Council Summit Ends; Communique Reported

AB291040 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] On the eve of its 25th anniversary, the Entente Council, the oldest subregional organization, held its summit yesterday in Yamoussoukro. The summit, which was largely devoted to a review of economic problems, was presided over by General Mathieu Kerekou, Beninese head of state and current chairman of the organization. It was in the atmosphere of an African festival that President Houphouet-Boigny received his counterparts from the Entente Council in the morning. The summit, which lasted a few hours, ended with a final communique read by the Beninese minister of foreign affairs, Mr Adjibade. Here are the essential parts of the document:

[Begin Adjibade recording] After reviewing those developments which have taken place in Africa and the world since their last meeting, the heads of state dedicated the majority of the deliberations to economic issues on the agenda. They noted with satisfaction the implementation of all the projects decided upon at their last session.

Taking into consideration the difficult economic situation prevailing in their countries, the heads of state reaffirmed the funding orientation established during their summit in Yamoussoukro in March 1982 which calls for using part of the revenue accruing from the investment fund to the reduction of interest rates on loans contracted by member states, and increasing the fund's capital in order to increase its intervention capacity. They also decided to intensify their contacts for external aid for the financing of priority projects like the cultivation of food crops, village water supply, and small and medium-size African enterprises. They laid special emphasis on the village water supply program and recommended the continuation of such projects in progress in order to attain their objectives of 1,000 water supply points in each country within 4 years.

In May 1984, the Entente Council will be 25 years old. Founded on the basis of effective solidarity among member states, the council has turned out to be a model of cooperation in the subregion. The heads of state decided that the 25th anniversary of the council will be celebrated as the year of the farmer. The deliberations took place in an atmosphere of friendship and frank cooperation that has always characterized the meetings of the Entente Council.

The heads of state of Benin, Niger, Togo as well as the representatives of the Upper Voltan head of state, thanked His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the republic, the government, and people of the Ivory Coast for the warm, fraternal, and genuinely African welcome given to them during their stay in the Ivory Coast.

Issued in Yamoussoukro on 28 November 1983.

For the government and Republic of Benin, General Mathieu Kerekou;

For the Government and the Republic of Ivory Coast, Felix Houphouet-Boigny:

For the Government and Republic of Upper Volta, Hama Arba Diallo;

For the Government and Republic of Niger, General Seyni Kountche;

For the Government and Republic of Togo, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. [end recording]

Sankara Absence Noted

AB291045 Paris AFP in English 0728 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Ymaoussoukro, Ivory Coast, Nov 29(AFP) — Four African heads of state met here for a one-day summit Monday to discuss mainly the "particularly difficult" economic plight of the five-nation west African Entente Council they belong to. The four leaders — Mathieu Kerekou (Benin), Felix Houphouet-Boigny (Ivory Coast), Seyni Kountche (Niger) and Gnassingbe Eyadema (Togo) said in a communique that the 24-year-old council, the oldest regional body in Africa, would continue to build up its financial capital and seek more foreign aid for priority projects such as crop cultivation, village water supplies and the promotion of small businesses. One aim was to have 1,000 water supply points in each member-country within four years, they recalled.

Upper Voltan head of state Thomas Sankara did not attend the summit in what some observers saw as evidence of frosty relations between conservative Ivory Coast and Capt Sankara's four-month-old left-wing regime. He sent his foreign minister, Arba Diallo, and stayed in Ouagadougou to attend the opening Monday of the 10th general assembly of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa. Capt Sankara expressed his "disappointment" earlier this month at the results of a triple summit in Niamey of the West African Economic Community (CEAO), of the regional defence Non-Aggression and Mutual Cooperation Pact (ANAD) and the West African Monetary Union (UMOA). He said Upper Volta had been ready to take its turn as chairman of the three bodies, but the job went to Malian head of state Moussa Traore in the case of CEAO and the defence pact, and to President Kerekou in the case of the monetary union. He said he had nearly walked out of the meetings.

GHANA

PNDC To Hold Local Government Elections

AB291925 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] will organize local government elections next year to reconstitute, through popular franchise, village, town, area, district, and regional councils to give meaning to the concept of popular participation in the democratic process. This was announced by the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, when he gave the keynote address at the fifth annual delegates conference of the National Association of Local Councils at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration in Accra today. Flight Lt Rawlings said if the whole idea of decentraliza-

tion is to be meaningful, there is a need for active involvement of people in towns and villages through the setting up of town, area, and village councils. Flight Lt Rawlings hoped that when the time comes for the elections, officers of the National Commission for Democracy and Defense Committees will rise up to the task.

He said the new local government law will also be promulgated. He stressed that these are all measures aimed at restructuring the country's administration in order to reconstruct and develop the country as a whole, making use of available resources. Flight Lt Rawlings urged delegates to take the matter of preparing the 1984 composite budget very seriously because the government could not allow these resources to be dissipated. He said the government is aware of the opposition to the implementation of the decentralization and mobilization programs by some public servants and warned against foot dragging. Chairman Rawlings emphasized that any change poses problems of adjustment, but this is a necessary change and everything possible will done to make it as smooth as possible.

He said the government is aware of the difficulties facing both district secretaries and revolutionary cadres in the districts adding, these are being taken care of within the constraints of the national economy. He appealed to all those committed to the cause of the revolution to cooperate. Chairman Rawlings urged them to commit and rededicate themselves to the ongoing process and help implement effectively the decentralization and mobilization which will provide a framework for the democratic development.

LIBERIA

Defense Ministry Asks Plotters To Surrender

AB291930 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1858 GMT 29 Nov 83

["Special announcement" from the Ministry of Defense in Monrovia on 29 November — read by Colonel Tommy Reaves]

[Text] For quite some days now, the nation has been going through a period of anxiety because of the abortive plot to overthrow the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government. Already, several of our innocent citizens have lost their lives in the attempt. This has created an air of uncertainty throughout Liberia. As you may have heard by now, five persons were brutally killed in Nimba last week. One of them, Brigadier General Robert G. Say, who was in fact named in the subversion, was shot and killed by one of his own collaborators. Among those who died were relatives of the Director of the LAMCO [Liberian American-Swedish Minerals Company] Planned Protection Force [PPF] and members of the PPF.

The government has mounted a massive search for all those involved in the plot. To date, some of the rebel officiers and soldiers and their civilian cohorts have been arrested and are now in prison pending investigation and trial. However, others are still at large.

The Ministry of National Defense therefore orders that the following persons report to the nearest police station, superintendent's office, or members of the Joint Security. They are: Thomas J. Quiwonkpa, Edward Voka, Samuel Dokie, Augustine Wright, James Gallakpa, Isaac Dan, and Joseph N. Fangallow. Others are Major Joseph Biya, Major Anthony McQueen, Captain Allan B.C. Davies, and Lieutenant Cooper Thiar. This appeal also goes out to all relatives, wives, friends, and acquaintances to encourage these people to report to the authorities.

As the head of state said in his statement last week, all those accused will be given a fair trial. They will have due process of law. All peace-loving citizens are advised to give any information leading to the whereabouts of the persons mentioned in this announcement. The killings must stop. Liberians are peaceful, law-abiding people. Let us remain this way. The Ministry of Defense is again calling on all patriotic citizens and foreigners within our borders to give the authorities all their cooperation in seeing to it that these people are brought to justice.

NIGERIA

'Commensurate' Reprisals for Cameroon Urged

AB301000 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Last week's attack on Nigerian fishing villages in the Efiambo local government area in the Cross River state by Cameroon gendarmes is discussed by the *NIGERIAN GUARDIAN*. The paper condemns the (?mission) and regrets that Cameroon has again dared its big brother after it killed five Nigerian soldiers in 1981. The *GUARDIAN* believes that Cameroon will do it again considering the harassment of villagers and destruction of property unless something is done urgently. It therefore calls on Nigeria to protect her citizens not be resorting to war (?but) by swift response and commensurate (?reprisals) whenever the occasion arises.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Tells Army To 'Be Ready' To Fight Abroad

AB291535 Paris AFP in French 1307 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 29 Nov (AFP) — Upper Voltan Head of State Captain Thomas Sankara has called on his country's Army to "be ready" to fight "at the side of our brothers in Africa or elsewhere who are truly struggling for their freedom of choice."

Speaking to officers taking part in a seminar held in Ouagadougou on Monday to define "the role of the Army in the revolutionary process," Capt Thomas Sankara said: "You must be ready to go to Angola, Mozambique, and — if necessary — to the island of Grenada."

"I am not referring to those masquerades, those pretentious international statements(...) which are carried out or made under the banner of international forces (...) which are in fact accomplices that allow the reactionary system to install puppets wher-

ever it likes, as in Chad and other places." The chairman of the National Revolutionary Council [CNR] (in power since 4 August 1983), stressed at length the changes that he expects from the Army within the framework of the revolutionary process which began with the 4 August coup d'etat.

The Upper Voltan Army can and must participate in the daily activities of the Upper Voltan people, he stated. According to him, it is a question of fighting against the idea that the army "is a separate society." "Without this transformation, the revolution will be nothing more than a mascarade, and the slogans nothing more than deceit," he continued. The Army must no longer be given "privileged treatment," Captain Sankara said, describing as inadmissible the notion that "the members of the Armed Forces should receive their salary and fringe benefits on a regular basis, when this is not always the case with other workers."

Severely criticizing what he termed the extortion practiced by various units of the Army before he came to power, the Upper Voltan head of state came out in favor of an Army that will not only be a good defender of state property, but, at the same time, a highly operational one as well.

He concluded by calling on soldiers to expose "petty bourgeois practices," "counterrevolutionaries," "coup plotters," "avengers," and "the enemies who have infiltrated and are hiding among us."

Editorial Warns Against Return of Reaction

AB291700 Paris AFP in French 1554 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 29 November (AFP) — The government weekly, *CARREFOUR AFRICAIN*, this week suggests, in an editorial by Babou Paulin Bamouni, director of the newspaper, that the Upper Voltan revolution needs "revolutionary firmness in the face of reaction and purification at its base," if it does not want to head towards "general suffocation."

The editorial, entitled "The Sly Return of the Enemy," states that "the revolution needs to put a stop to the sly return of reaction within our ranks through sustained vigilance and avowed firmness."

The editorial says that "for some time now the reactionary and counterrevolutionary right has been dreaming of a possible return." Mr Bamouni said this was justified by "an anachronistic and bureaucratic mentality which is about to overcome the initial revolutionary spirit born on 4 August, the day of Captain Thomas Sankara's coup d'etat. The usual sluggishness and decadence are resurfacing, men are slow in carrying out their duties, and files are being dealt with as slowly as before," the editorial also says.

"The spirit of routine and bureaucracy has reemerged because the revolutionary enthusiasm of many people, which is in reality verbal, needs to be questioned," the editorial concludes.

ANGOLA

Security Minister on UNITA, Namibian Issue

MB300746 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The prompt response given by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] to the counterrevolutionary gangs which intend to destabilize our country was discussed by the minister of state security, Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, at a ceremony yesterday marking the eighth anniversary of the creation of his ministry. Colonel Dino Matross recalled that international imperialism has resorted to diplomatic blackmail by trying to impose the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angolan territory as a prior and compulsory condition for Namibian independence. The minister of state security mentioned UNITA's actions as well as actions launched from the north by FNLA, COMIRA, FLEC, and the so-called Angolan National Convergence, with which UNITA is now trying to establish contacts in order to continue to perpetrate its (?criminal actions) against the Angolan people.

FAPLA Offensives in Bie, Cuanza Sul, Huambo

MB290956 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] In yet another offensive against the puppet gangs, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] have released an additional 725 civilians who were being held hostage by the UNITA counterrevolutionaries in the provinces of Bie, Cuanza Sul, and Huambo. During the operations which released these civilians, FAPLA forces annihilated 7 UNITA bandits and captured 11 light weapons, two 60-mm mortars, and about 8,500 rounds of ammunition, uniforms, and an assortment of military equipment.

On 16 November some 30 km from Gango, Bie Province, FAPLA forces destroyed an enemy camp and released 20 civilians who had been abducted from their villages. On the same day in Huambo Province, our Armed Forces killed a counterrevolutionary in the Bimbe region. In follow-up operations, FAPLA forces captured one 60-mm mortar, two magazines, ammunition, and uniforms. On the same day in Cuanza Sul Province, the Angolan armed forces released 72 peasants during an action in which 2 counterrevolutionaries were killed and a light weapon was captured. A total of 606 civilians being held under detention by UNITA were released during this operation. A few days later at Mussende, also in Cuanza Sul Province, a FAPLA patrol released 15 civilians during an action in which a light weapon was captured and 9 head of cattle, which had been stolen by UNITA from the peasants, were recovered.

In Bie Province, a further 80 people have been released and FAPLA forces captured 3 light weapons, 3 (M-79) shells, 5 RPG-7 shells and 7,800 rounds of ammunition. During this action, which was carried out some 40 km from Gango, at Calucinda Municipality, the Angolan Armed Forces also killed three UNITA bandits and destroyed a counterrevolutionary hideout. Other materiel and military equipment was captured from UNITA in the (Dembe) region, where FAPLA forces clashed with a bandit group which was attempting to establish themselves in the region, killing another counterrevolutionary.

AFP: 61 Rebels Killed

AB291415 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 29 (AFP) — Angolan Government forces killed 61 UNITA rebels in operations between November 16 and 18, the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported today in a dispatch monitored here.

The operations were in the Angolan Provinces of Bie, Huambo, Cuanza Sul, Moxico and Huila, the report said. It did not say if the Army had sustained any losses.

Yesterday, UNITA — acronym of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola — claimed to have killed 264 Angolan soldiers and 20 Cubans between November 16 and 20. The rebel statement said 14 UNITA fighters had been killed and 36 wounded during the same period.

MADAGASCAR

Ministers Return From Visits to USSR, France

MB291315 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Summary] Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Bemananjara returned home today from a visit to the USSR, while Joseph Randrianasolo, the minister of animal production, water, and forests, returned home today from a visit to France. "Both were envoys of Mr Didier Ratsiraka, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar."

Verdicts Given in State Security Trial

MB300956 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The verdict of the 4th trial of plotting against the state security was handed down yesterday afternoon. After 2 days of hearings, the criminal court in Antananarivo announced the following sentences: (Joseph de Marchambie) was found guilty of complicity in robberies and condemned to 5 years in prison and 5 years of local banishment; (Henrique Enroland de Merchand) was condemned to 1 year in prison.

As for (Ancotroniene Sam Ouidish and Racorseno Josie), they were found guilty of robberies and condemned to 3 years in prison and 3 years of local banishment. We recall that this case was mainly concerned with the theft of arms, military papers, and [words indistinct]. These accusations concerned some of the accused.

MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo-MPLA Cooperation Agreement Signed

MB291234 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The vanguard parties of Mozambique and Angola have agreed on closer interparty cooperation after a week of consultations in Maputo. An agreement was signed yesterday by Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's foreign minister, in his capacity as Frelimo Party secretary for external relations and by the MPLA workers party secretary for external relations, Afonso van Dunem. Mr van Dunem was received during his visit to Maputo by President Samora Machel and held working meetings with the members of the Frelimo Party Secretariat. The new agreement between the Marxist-Leninist parties, who were both founded in 1977, is to run for the next 4 years and is backed by a 2-year protocol which deals with immediate interparty exchanges. Mr Chissano predicted that when the time comes to renew the agreement, cooperation will be brought on a wider scale than is at present.

Mr van Dunem spoke to Maputo newspaper *NOTICIAS* about South Africa's methods for attempting to destabilize Angola. The puppet movement UNITA is, he said, more than ever linked to South Africa and entirely an instrument of Pretoria's destabilization. Despite Pretoria's patronage, UNITA has been defeated on all fronts, he said. He spoke also of Angola's success in a military offensive against South African occupation of part of the south of the country and recalled that this presence depends on South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Soviet Naval Task Force Heading for Mozambique

LD291616 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] A powerful Soviet naval task force that was sighted off the coast of South-West Africa/Namibia last week has now rounded the cape and is about 110 km off the South African coast, heading north toward Maputo. The task force consists of a Kiev class aircraft carrier, a Kara class cruiser, an assault landing ship and a frigate. It is the most powerful seen off the South African coast. It is moving at a speed of 18 km an hour and is expected to reach the coast of Mozambique late tomorrow afternoon. The ships are believed to be on their way from Luanda to Maputo to show the Soviet flag. They are being monitored constantly by the South African Air Force and Navy.

Minister Reacts to Commonwealth Statement

MB291650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Mr Pik Botha, the minister of foreign affairs and information, has said in Lisbon that he has received more consideration regarding the situation in South Africa from the Portuguese Government, which is socialist, than from so-called conservative governments in Europe and other parts of the world. Our special correspondent with the foreign minister says Mr Botha was reacting to a statement from the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in New Delhi which has called on South Africa to withdraw from Angola and South-West Africa. Mr Botha said that South Africa is at present in South-West Africa because the people of that territory want South Africa to protect them. The foreign minister said such protection is South Africa's responsibility and not of that of the Commonwealth. He added that certain countries in Europe dictate solutions only to run away from the consequences. Mr Botha is now on his way to Bonn after concluding his Portuguese visit.

SWAZILAND

Minister Urges Return of Land to RSA Refugees

MB300941 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 30 Nov 83 p 1,3

[By *OBSERVER* reporter]

[Excerpt] Swaziland has accused the South African Government of failing to recognise "legitimate" cry of refugees to be handed back their land at Ingwavuma.

"Pretoria cannot change the nationality of these people," the minister of finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, said yesterday. "It is not only their wish to return to their father's graves, but also a historical situation."

"These people, the Mngomezulus, and the Matsenjwas were only told in 1975 that they were Zulus. They have been uprooted from their homes because they are favouring the unification with Swaziland."

Dr Nxumalo was speaking during a ceremony at his ministry yesterday in which the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the Luthern World Federation was giving E490,000 to the Ndzevane Refugee Settlement.

ANC Man Held for Illegal Entry To Be Deported

MB300945 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Nov 83 p 1

[By *TIMES* reporter]

[Text] A member of the African National Congress is to be deported after illegally crossing into Swaziland.

Michael Thabo Mokoena was arrested early this month on arrival from Mozambique where, he said, he had gone on assignments.

He was found without a passport or entry permit.

He has now been fined E200 or 30 days' imprisonment.

His lawyer, Mr Sam Earnshaw, told the court that Mokoena had been instructed to leave the country after his case was finished.

He asked the court to allow him to wind up his affairs in the country before leaving.

Mr Earnshaw said Mokoena has a family in Swaziland.

He further stated that normally when members of the movement were instructed to leave the country they go to Mozambique.

He said that is where Mokoena would also go.

Earlier, a police officer told the court that when arrested, Mokoena said that he had just returned from Mozambique on assignments and had skipped the border back here.

Appeal Against Detention Orders Rejected
MB291418 Mbabane THE TIMES of SWAZILAND in English 29 Nov 83 pp 1,10

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Text] Sixty-day detainee Miss Thembi Lukhele was plotting to help her father escape from the maximum security prison in Matsapa, the government has alleged.

Her father, ex-judge Douglas Lukhele, is also serving a 60 days detention order.

The claim was made during a habeas corpus application hearing in the High Court yesterday.

Chief Justice Charles Nathan also said that Miss Lukhele and another detainee, Mrs. Senanile Cynthia Nkosi, might be charged with high treason.

The third applicant was school inspector Mrs Mary Khanya.

The three women were challenging the legality of their detention.

Lawyer David Smith said that the detentions were illegal because they were not issued with 60-day detention orders when they were arrested.

Mr Smith further argued that the women should either be charged and brought to court for trial or released immediately.

He told the court that the women were arrested last month, but the 60-day orders were only issued on Friday.

The Chief Justice ruled that no judgment would be made on the application because the 60-day papers had since been served on them.

An application for the government to pay the costs of the action was also dismissed.

Mr Justice Nathan, refusing the application, told Mr Smith that he could bring another action against thee government claiming damages for the detention of the women without detention orders.

He said Miss Lukhele and Nkosi were likely to be charged with high treason.

He said Mrs Khanya would probably be charged with sedition.

Mr Justice Nathan said Miss Lukhele was accused of taking part in activities aimed at undermining the government.

Mr Smith said the detention orders for the women issued only after he had indicated that he intended bringing such an action.

Mr Justice Nathan replied: "It is conceivable the orders were not prompted by the application."

He added that it was possible that detaining people before serving them with orders was permissible.

"On the other hand it may be that a new legislation to sanction it is needed," he said.

In her affidavit, Mrs Nkosi stated that she was told to report to the Mbabane police headquarters for questioning. She said police took her home and searched everywhere for subversive material.

After that, she said, she was taken to the police station and locked in a cell.

Since then, she said, she had had a number of interviews with the chief of the CID, Mr Sotsha Dlamini, Mr Anton Dlamini and a Mr Madolo.

She further stated that they said she had gone to South Africa to seek help in the plan.

The police allegedly also told her that she was included in a list of 15 people who were wanted for questioning.

Correction to Women Detained on Sedition Charges

The following correction to the item headlined "Three Women Detained on Sedition Charges" published in the 29 November Middle East and Africa *Daily Report* on page U 2, is supplied from *THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND* of 29 November:

"In yesterday's report it was stated that Mrs Bonisiwe Bello was one of the three 60-day detainees. In fact she was mistaken for her twin sister, Miss Thembi Lukhele. Mrs. Bello is in custody but not a 60-day detainee."

ZAMBIA

U.S. Stand on Namibia Scored by Newspaper
MB291313 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Editorial from *ZAMBIA DAILY NEWS*]

[Text] The message to the United States on the independence of Namibia from the Commonwealth heads of state and govern-

ment, who end their summit in New Delhi today, is loud and clear. They have told the Reagan administration to drop its policy of linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Admittedly, the rejection of Mr Reagan's policy on Namibia is not new, but what is important is that the appeal has come from leaders of countries which were former colonies and who know from experience the evils of colonialism.

Britain, the former colonial master of the countries which have been meeting in India, since last week, must have added her voice to the unanimous rejection of U.S. policy, and yet the British prime minister's fear of communism is perhaps as strong as that of the American President. But Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other British prime ministers before her have understood the fact that former British colonies did not become communist states after becoming independent.

This is no doubt the reason why a Commonwealth spokesman said the mood of many speakers during the debate on Namibia was of sadness and puzzlement, and a certain amount of dismay at what was seen as mistaken American policies (?those) that misconceptions of real principles at stake deriving from its total preoccupation with East-West relations.

Obviously, racist South Africa was behind the linkage policy. But why should Mr Reagan listen to the racists or fear communism, because communist countries are against apartheid. The United States should not isolate itself from the rest of the world by listening to an evil regime which is bound to fall sooner or later. Why indeed should a democratic country like the United States ignore the views of the majority in the United Nations, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Commonwealth? It is sad that a powerful country like the United States should find itself in an embarrassing position as the strongest supporter of apartheid. Did the United States abolish racial discrimination within the country only to support it in South Africa?

The Reagan administration might deny this charge, but its stand on Namibia has (?caused) even it best admirers (?to pause). If the Americans believe in democracy, they must change their stand on Namibia because democracy has no room for apartheid. People who want Namibia to be independent have even questioned the United States' role in the contact group of five Western countries, but reports from New Delhi indicate that Commonwealth leaders want the group to continue its work despite its difficulties. If that is the case, other members of the group should first persuade Mr Ronald Reagan to drop the linkage policy before it is too late.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Discusses Western Attitude in Interview

MB291114 Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 83 p 11

[By *HERALD* reporter]

[Text] The West has become critical since it found Zimbabwe was not moving closer to it, but was instead committed to its own principles and socialism, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, has said.

"They had hoped that the friendly relations we had established with them had pulled us closer to them. When they saw us act in our situation as Zimbabweans — committed to our own principles and socialist trend, they became once again critical," he said.

In an interview with Aquino de Braganza, director of the centre of African studies of Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University and Alves Gomes of *TEMPO* magazine, Cde Mugabe said the occasions for criticism had been provided by the redetention of the six Air Force officers and the operations of Five Brigade, whom "they don't like because the Koreans trained it."

"So they had the opportunity to be critical and accuse us of violating human rights. Some called me the 'new Amin', as back in the days of the Geneva Conference when I was called the 'black Hitler'."

At the United Nations, he said, "We took on America and now we have sponsored a resolution with Guyana and Nicaragua and condemned the United States. They don't understand it."

He said during the struggle the West portrayed him as a racist, a very bitter man. But after independence they "were able to see us in operation enunciating our positions and acting in relation to them in a positive way — because that is what our principles have always been, they were surprised.

"The caricature had been wrong. They went on to believe we were moving towards the West. They forgot the fact that we were establishing relations with the West without selling our own sovereignty to anyone."

He said some of the countries had expectations and the fact that they were giving aid to Zimbabwe and that the country was now moving to establish relations meant that "we were moving away from our policies and ideological postures and read all kinds of things into that. For example, the fact that the Soviet Union had then not established a diplomatic mission here was a snub. They hoped, therefore, that we would drift toward the West more and more."

It was the same with President Samora Machel, he said, whom they had wrongly judged as a "Soviet client." The historic relations during the war brought to Mozambique such friends as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries who gave assistance during the war.

"After independence relations continued and the West regarded President Machel as anti-West, and now that the move is undertaken to establish positive, friendly relations with them, they construe that as a move away from the Soviet Union. They continue to misinterpret. Tomorrow when they see that he maintained his friendship with the Soviet Union and will not move on matters of principle, they will become disenchanted and start criticising."

Mugabe Cites S. African Promotion of 'Super-ZAPU'
MB291121 Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 83 p 11

[By *HERALD* reporter]

[Text] By infiltrating South African-trained dissidents through Botswana into Zimbabwe, the Pretoria regime wants the two frontline states to be in conflict, Cde Mugabe told the interviewers [from Eduardo Mondlane University and *TEMPO* magazine of Mozambique.]

Cde Mugabe said that except for those who were infiltrated directly across the South African border as before, the regime now infiltrated them through Botswana so they could develop "hostile relations between us and Botswana."

In some cases Bishop Abel Muzorewa's former auxiliaries and Dr Joshua Nkomo's ex-ZIPRA forces were combined and trained together by the regime, "but, of course, they are astute."

"They don't send non-Ndebele speakers into Matabeleland. They want the ethnic factor to come into it to make it Shona versus Ndebele."

Cde Mugabe also disclosed that South Africa had created "Super-ZAPU."

"This so-called Super-ZAPU think the strategy of those inside is wrong. [sentence as published] They think the dissidents directly from ZAPU are wrong in killing and torturing people and, therefore, alienating the masses from them. They say they are opposed to the strategy, want a better image and are better armed."

On whether Super-ZAPU had connections other than those it had with South Africa, Cde Mugabe replied: "No, not at this stage — except that some of their leaders are outside the country — like Akim Ndlovu, who fled to Zambia and who I understand has now gone to one of the countries in Scandinavia."